ALLAHABAD

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

CONTENTS.

भारती

क्रमिक
विभाग

JUNE.		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29 30	S M T	

II.

THE SENATE.

————:o—o:————

CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., *Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I, C.I.E.

FELLOWS :

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lucknow.
The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputána.
The Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Ex-Officio.

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The Commissioner of Allahabad.

The Commissioner of Lucknow.

The Commissioner of Agra.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares.

The Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Ex-fficio.

* The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, B.A., C.S.

* Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL. D.

* Syed Mahmud Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Cleghorn, M.D.

* Rájá Shiva Prasad, C.S.I.

* M. S. Howell, Esq., C. S., LL.D., C. I. E.

* Rájá Jai Krishan Das, Bahádur, C.S.I.

* The Hon'ble Rájá Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I.

* J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M. A.

---

* Appointed by name in the University Act,

* W. C. Benett, Esq., C. S.
* M. J. White, Esq., M. A.
* A. Thomson, Esq.
* Babu Pramoda Das Mittra.
* The Hon'ble C. H. Hill, M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
* W. H. Wright, Esq., B. A.
* W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B. A.
* Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Zaka-ullah, Khán Bahádur.
* Pt. Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M. A., Rai Bahádur.
* T. Beck, Esq., B. A.
* Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M. A.
* Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.
* Babu Ram Saran Das, M. A.
a Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali, M. A.
a Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-dowla Sir Faiz Ali, Khán Baha-
dur, K. C. S. I.

a J. S. Beresford, Esq., M. E.
a The Right Rev. Fr. Francis Pesci, D.D.
a A. Strachey, Esq., B. A., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
a Pandit Sundar Lal, B. A.
e G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D.
e W. Young, Esq.
e Mir Muhammad Husain.
e A. H. Pirie, Esq.
e Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D.
e Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M. A., B. D.
e T. G. Sykes, Esq., B. A.

---

* Appointed by name in the University Act.
a Appointed under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the Act.
e Elected and approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c)
of the Act.

a The Hon'ble Robert Smeaton, Esq., M. A. LL.D., B.C.S.

a Surgeon-Major Alexander J. Willcocks, M. D.

a George T. Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

a A. Venis, Esq., M. A.

a Rev. G. E. A. Pargieter, M. A.

a Nawáb Imad-ud-Daulah, Ali Yar Khan, Matwan Jang, Syed Husain, Bilgrami, B. A.

e Iftikhar-ul-Umrah Fakhr-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Ubeid-Ullah Khan, Sahib Bahadur, C.S.I., Firoze Jang Naib-ul-Riasat, Prime Minister of the Tonk Territories and Vice-President of the Council of State, Tonk.

e W. J. Wilson, Esq.

e A. W. Ward, Esq., B. A.

e Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law.

e Pandit Bishamber Nath.

e T. W. Arnold, Esq., B. A.

a T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

a The Hon'ble W. M. Colvin, Barrister-at-Law.

e H. Cox, Esq., M. A.

e C. A. Andrews, Esq., M. A.

a T. H. Wickes, Esq.

a Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhaker Dube.

a Rev. T. J. Scott, D. D.

a The Hon'ble G. E. Knox, C. S.

a A. H. S. Reid, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

a T. W. Holderness, Esq., C. S.

a A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M. A.

---

a Appointed under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the Act.
e Elected and approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the Act.

a Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, M. D.

a Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. McConaghey, M. D.

a The Ven'ble Brook-Deedes, M. A.

e T. Morison, Esq., B. A.

e J. Murray, Esq., M. A.

e Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M. A.

e Rev. G. H. Westcott, M. A.

e The Hon'ble Lala Sri Ram, M. A., B. L.

e Mr. Wilfrid King Porter, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.

e Babu Abaya Charan Sanyal, M. A., F.C.S.

e Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M. A., LL.B.

e Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law.

e Maulvi Mohammed Shibli.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT:

The Vice-Chancellor, T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MEMBERS:

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M. A.

The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad, A. E. Gough, Esq., M. A.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares, W. H. Wright, Esq., B. A.

The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, M. J. White, Esq., M. A.

The Principal, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, T. Beck, Esq., B. A.

---

a Appointed under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the Act.
e Elected and approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the Act.

The Principal, Agra College, A. Thomson, Esq.,

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B. A. Elected 9th January 1893.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D. Elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892; re-elected 9th January, 1893.

Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali, M. A. Elected 18th February, 1888; re-elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892.

Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M. A., Rai Bahadur. Elected 18th February, 1888; re-elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892.

A. Strachey, Esq., B.A. LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 12th January, 1891; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

Pandit Bishamber Nath. Elected 11th January, 1892.

A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M. A. Elected 9th January, 1893.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M. A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

A. H. Pirie, Esq. Elected 5th March, 1894.

FACULTY OF ARTS.
PRESIDENT :

J. C. Nesfield, Esq. M. A.
The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MEMBERS :

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th Ja-
nuary, 1891.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares. Elect-
ed 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January,
1891.

Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I.,
LL.D. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected
9th January, 1893.

Syed Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 14th
January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January, 1891 ;
re-elected 5th March, 1894.

W. C. Benett, Esq., C. S. Elected 14th January, 1889;
re-elected 5th March, 1894.

Michael J. White, Esq., M.A. Elected 14th January,
1889; re-elected 13th January, 1890.

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Elected 14th January,
1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892.

Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M. A., Rai Bahádur.
Elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 13th
January, 1890; re-elected 11th January, 1892.

Theodore Beck, Esq., B.A. Elected 14th January,
1889 ; re-elected 9th January, 1893.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M. A. Elected
14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January, 1891.

Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali, M.A. Elected 14th January,
1889 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D. Elected 14th Ja-
nuary, 1889; re-elected 13th January, 1890.

A. H. Pirie, Esq. Elected 14th January, 1889; re-
elected 5th March, 1894.

A. Venis, Esq., M. A. Elected 12th January 1891.

A. Strachey, Esq., B. A. LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 12th January, 1891.

A. Thomson, Esq. Elected 11th January, 1892.

T.W. Arnold, Esq., B.A. Elected 11th January, 1892.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M. A. Elected 9th January, 1893.

H. Cox, Esq., M. A. Elected 9th January, 1893.

A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M. A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

T. Morison, Esq., B.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

———

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

I. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal of Muir Central College.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares.

Mr. A. Thomson.

Mr. M. J. White.

Mr. T. Morison.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut.

Convenor : Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut.

II. PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. A. E. Gough.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut.

Mr. A. Venis.

Mr. M. J. White.

Mr. A. Thomson.

Mr. T. W. Arnold.

Convenor : Mr. A. E. Gough.

III. SANSKRIT.

Mr. A. E. Gough.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut.

Mr. A. Venis.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.

Convenor: *Mr, A. Venis.*

IV. ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

Mr. A. E. Gough.

Mr. Syed Mahmood.

Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmad.

Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali.

Convenor: *Mr. A. E. Gough.*

V. GREEK, LATIN, AND HEBREW.

Mr. A. E. Gough.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut.

Mr. A. Venis.

Mr. W. H. Wright.

Convenor: *Mr. A. E. Gough.*

VI. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. T. Morison.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower.

Mr. A. H. Pirie.

Mr. A. Strachey.

Convenor: *Mr. T. Morison.*

34

VII. MATHEMATICS.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower.
Mr. J. Murray.
Pandit Lakshmi Shanker Misra.
Mr. W. H. Wright.

Mr. A. W. Ward,
Mr. Homersham Cox.

Convenor : *Mr. Homersham Cox.*

VIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower.
Pandit Lakshmi Shanker Misra.
Mr. A. W. Ward.
Mr. Homersham Cox.
Mr. J. Murray.

Convenor: *Mr. J. Murray.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble G. E. Knox, C. S.

MEMBERS :

Babu Ram Saran Das, M. A. Elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892.

Arthur Strachey, Esq., B. A., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 13th January, 1890; re-elected 9th January, 1893.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892.

Pandit Bishamber Nath. Elected 11th January, 1892.

T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892.

The Hon'ble W. M. Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892.

The Hon'ble G. E. Knox, C.S. Elected 9th January, 1893.

A. H. S. Reid, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 9th January, 1893.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Director of Forest School, Dehra Dun.

The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

T. H. Wickes, Esq.

Homersham Cox, Esq., M. A.

John Murray Esq., M. A.

J. S. Beresford, Esq., R. E.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M. A.

REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M. A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Offg. from 16th November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D. Officiated 12th February to 16th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March 1894.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.
CHANCELLORS:

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

III.

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*a*).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*b*) OR CLAUSE (*c*).

An Act to establish a University at Allahabad.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and

Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the

Establishment and incorporation of University.

Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its con-stitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being
Chancellor. shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may
Vice-Chancellor. from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Counsel, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature

for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December, 1889.

Fellows. 5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

(a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf;

(b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science, or Arts, or for services to the cause of education ; and

(c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor:—

Provided that—-

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b), and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty ; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof, as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule

First Fellows. shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification

Vacation of office of Fellow. in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron

Honorary Fellow. or Chancellor shall be an Honorary Fellow of the University, but shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows

Constitution and powers of Senate. for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10.　At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by the Fellows present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

Chairman at meetings of the Senate.

11.　(1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote, and the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

12.　Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time—

Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.

(1) appoint, or provide for the appointment of, a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine;

(3) appoint, suspend, and remove, or provide for, the appointment, suspension, and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University;

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of, professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be
prescribed under this Act—

    (a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor
        and Master of Arts ;

    (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor
        and Doctor of laws ;

        and, if empowered by the Governor-General in
        Council in this behalf,—

    (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor
        and Doctor of Science ;

    (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bache-
        lor and Doctor of Medicine ;

    (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of
        Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-
thirds of the other members of
the Syndicate recommend that

Power to confer honor-
ary degree.

an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the
ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent
position and attainments, a fit and proper person to
receive such a degree, and their recommendation is
supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of
the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the
Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that
person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring
him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees
for entrance into the University
and continuance therein, for ad-

Power to levy fees.

mission to the examinations of the University, for atten-
dance at any lectures or classes in connection with the

University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

Power to make rules.

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;

(b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c);

(c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers, and servants;

(d) the appointment, duties, and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate;

(e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University;

(f) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees: and

(g) generally, all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

(a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council; and

(b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—

be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the offical *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, officers, and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the offical *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*), and (*c*), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

Notification in certain cases.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

Annual accounts and audit thereof.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government

may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers, or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*a*) :—

The office of—

> Bishop of Calcutta ;
> Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces ;
> Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;
> Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;
> Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;
> Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department ;
> Commissioner of Allahabad ;
> Commissioner of Lucknow ;
> Commissioner of Agra ;
> Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;
> Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ;
> Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) :—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmood, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10. Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

11. Raja Udai Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga in the Bahraich district.

12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esquire, Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.

15. Kenneth Deighton, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

16. William Charles Benett, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

17. Michael J. White, Esquire, Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

18. Alexander Thomson, Esquire, Principal, Agra College.

19. Babu Pramoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.

20. Charles H. Hill, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21.   William H. Wright, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22.   W. N. Boutflower, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23.   Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Zaka-ullah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus* Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24.   Samuel Alexander Hill, Esquire, Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25.   The Reverend John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26.   Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

27.   Theodore Beck, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28.   Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29.   Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30.   Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Benares College.

31.   Lala Mukand Lal, Rae Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32.   Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII., 1887.

Schedule—Part I.

N.-W. P and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1497}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the Allahabad University Act, XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend Part I. of the Schedule of the Act in the following particulars :—

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow."

For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

———:o:———

IV.
RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1.   Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2.   Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3.   No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4.   The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on the first Monday in March.   The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5.   The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct.   The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6.   At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene

the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be

held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10 the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law, and with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. Prior to the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed twenty-five or be less than fifteen. At or after the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894 the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed thirty or be less than fifteen.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a Meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26, and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26, and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31, and 32, each member of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from

membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, one fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892, and one fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889 the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the consititution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the consititution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammdan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

Seven other Fellows of the University, two of whom shall be member of the Faculty of Law. Such seven Fellows to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal, as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex-officio* members men-

tioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate, who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less then seven days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given ; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51 the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum.*

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners,* and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar ; to fix their salaries and emoluments ; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the time at which they shall

---

*BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

DEFINITION OF BYE-LAW.

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

MEETINGS OF SYNDICATE.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—
    1. The first Saturday in November.
    2. The first Saturday in December.
    3. The second Saturday in January.
    4. The first Saturday in February.
    5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate. with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate,
    6. The first Saturday in April.
    7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

be held ; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards ; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in bye-law 2.

TEXT-BOOKS.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. (a) The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect such Boards of Studies from among its members at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

(b) The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English and Philosophy shall not be more than seven in number on each Board. The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convenor of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of Board.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid, the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

9. (*a*) It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommands for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

The Boards of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty of Arts, and the Faculty shall forward these reports with its own report thereon to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate before the meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(*b*) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(*c*) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convenor of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorised to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require. He is also authorised to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed ; and to pay to the Convenor of a Board any expenses incurred by

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate, and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance, as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate.

---

a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

EXAMINERS.

12. There shall be an external Examiner associated with an Examiner from an affiliated College in each subject of the B.A. and M.A. courses.

13. The prescribed course will be distributed between the two Examiners by the Committee appointed under bye-law 18. For each subject the papers set and marked by an external Examiner one year shall, so far as practicable, be set and marked by an Examiner from an affiliated College in the ensuing year.

14. The Examiner in a subject from an affiliated College will, as far as is compatible with the selection only of competent Examiners, be changed from time to time.

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. The Examiners will ordinarily be appointed by the Syndicate each year during the month of November on the receipt of a report from the Committee appointed under bye-law 18. Any person desirous of being appointed an Examiner may send to the Registrar

Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (*a*) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or unless (*b*) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Re-

---

not later than the 1st of October each year an application specifying the subject or subjects in which he wishes to examine. The Examiners will be required to submit their question-papers to the Registrar on or before a date to be fixed by him.

17. In the case of an Examiner declining or being unable to act, the Syndicate will appoint a substitute.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare for the approval of the Syndicate a list of Examiners for the Examinations in Arts of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

19. The Committee appointed under bye-law 18 shall select from amongst the Examiners in Arts gentlemen to set the question-papers for the Entrance Examination. The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance Examination shall indicate to the Examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

M. A. Examination.

			Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper	...	...	100	0	0
,, marking each answer paper	...	...	2	8	0
,, examining a candidate *vivâ voce*	...	...	2	8	0

The Practical Examiner in the M. A. Examination in Physical Science shall be granted a minimum remuneration of Rs. 150, with an additional remuneration of Rs. 16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

gistrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover, through the post, to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63.   The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow, under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior, to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow.   As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

B. A. Examination.

			Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper	...	...	50	0	0
,, marking each answer paper	...	...	1	8	0
,, examining a candinate *vivâ voce*	...	...	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B. A. Examination is less than Rs. 100, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Intermediate Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper	...	25	0	0
,, marking each answer paper	...	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs 75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper	...	20	0	0
,, marking each answer peper	...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance Examination is less than Rs. 50, the fee will be raised to that amount.
The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Eaxmination.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In

---

The minimum fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs. 100, not Rs. 150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination shall be allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs. 5 per diem while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

MODERATORS.

24. Moderators shall be appointed for the Intermediate and Entrance Examinations only. They shall be chosen by the Syndicate at the meeting held to appoint Examiners.

25. The Moderators shall be men of long collegiate experience. B.A. and M.A. Examiners shall be eligible as Moderators.

26. There shall be one Moderator in each subject, and the question-papers shall be sent to him by the Examiner. The Moderator shall forward the papers to the Registrar.

27. The Moderator shall have power to modify the examination question papers. In case of his making any change in the papers he shall communicate the same to the Examiners before forwarding the papers to the Registrar. The decision of the Moderator shall be final, and he shall be responsible for the papers.

the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

(*a*) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;

(*b*) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;

(*c*) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

28. Moderators shall be paid at the following rates:—
For moderating an Intermediate paper, the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting a B. A. paper.
For moderating an Entrance paper, the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting an Intermediate paper.

MARKS IN EXAMINATIONS.

29. In the M. A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the minimum aggregate pass-marks shall be 36 *per cent.*; 48 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimun for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.
The maximum for each paper in all subjects shall be 100.

30. In the B. A. Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects, and the pass-marks, in each, shall be—

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass marks.
English	... 150	... 45
Philosophy	... 100	... 30
Mathematics	... 100	... 25
Additional Mathematics	... 100	... 25
History	... 100	... 25
Classical Language	... 100	... 30
Physical Science	... 100	... 30
Aggregate Pass-Marks	... ...	... 115

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume :—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's, but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

In subjects in which a *vivâ voce* examination is held, 90 *per cent.* of the marks shall be assigned to paper work, and 10 *per cent.* to the *vivâ voce* examination.

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

31. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects, and the pass-marks, in each, shall be—

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	150	49
History	50	10
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	10
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	10
Classical Language	50	12
Logic	50	12
Physical Science	50	10
Aggregate Pass Marks		115

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division ; 45 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division ; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

32. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects, and the pass-marks, in each, shall be—

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	150	49
Mathematics	100	25
History and Geography	100	25
Classical Language	100	25
Aggregate Pass-Marks		148

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M. A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M. A. Hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B. A.

Hood.—Black silk edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division ; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 50 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

'32. (*a*) In the School Final Examination one question-paper shall be set in each optional subject ; the pass-marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination ; the full marks in the oral test in English shall be 50 ; and the pass-marks 15 out of 50[*] ; the aggregate pass-marks shall be 33 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks ; and 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks shall be required for the First Division, 40 per cent. for the Second, and 33 *per cent.* for the Third.

33. In addition to the marks allowed by the Examiners, grace marks on the following scale shall be given in all the Arts Examinations :—

(*a*) A student who fails in one subject only by one marks and passes in the aggregate, shall receive one grace mark.

(*b*) A student who passes in every subject, but fails in the aggregate by not more than two marks, shall receive one or two grace mark as the case may be.

(*c*) A student who fails in one subject only, but secures ten marks above the minimum aggregate, shall, in lieu of the grace marks provided for by clause (*a*), be allowed two grace marks, and one additional grace mark for every further ten marks which he secures in excess of the minimum aggregate.

[*] Pass marks for book keeping are increased by 50 *per cent.*

M. A.

Gown.—Black Stuff. Shape as Oxford M. A.

Hood.—Black silk lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL. B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M. A.

Hood.—Black silk lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL.D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Law.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A Black cloth square cap.

(*d*) An additional half grace mark, if required, shall be given in any of the cases falling under clauses (*a*) to (*c*): provided that in no case falling under this or the previous clauses more than five grace marks shall be allowed; and, further, provided that no grace marks shall be allowed to any student who fails in more than one subject.

(*e*) The place of a passed candidate in the examination list will be determined by the aggregate marks he secures from the Examiner, and he will not by the addition of grace marks become entitled to any higher place.

34. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to consider, but not to alter the marks allotted by the Examiners, to bring out and publish the results of the Examination, and to report to the Syndicate on the Examination, and the system of marking adopted. This Committe shall consist of five members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*. The Committee is authorised to report as passed every student who, with or without the grace marks under bye-law 33, obtains the required proportion of marks. If the Committee consider that any additional candidate should be passed who is not qualified even with the grace marks under bye-law 33, they are authorised as a special case to report him as passed, but they will submit a special report to the Syndicate at its next meeting mentioned in bye-law 2, stating their reasons.

QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

35. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores.*

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that," and must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

36. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Punjab (passed in English).

37. The Registrar shall authorise the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

38. With reference to Regulation 60 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissable into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these Provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these Provinces.

72. Every amendment must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu.* Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be

---

With reference to the same regulation, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years are admissible to Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for the purpose of the B. A. Examination : provided that they are transferred to these Provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these Provinces.

With reference to the same Regulation students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations, provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

39. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

40. The minimum 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B. A. Examination shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

41. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B. A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 per cent. of attendance

brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion. Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place. Provided always that the mover of an amendment, or of the

---

required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.

42. Schoolmasters in order to be admitted to an Examination must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last Examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

Form of Application for Schoolmasters.

CERTIFIED that A. B. is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the————Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the————Examination.

43. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the Examinations of the University.

Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts **or to** the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

44. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

dissolution or adjournment of the meeting, or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting ; (2) adjournment of the meeting ; (3) adjournment of the discussion ; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77.   If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting.   If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

(*h*)   That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who desires that his school shall, be recognised as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed. giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(*c*)   That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained. he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(*d*)   The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces

78.   No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment.   A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79.   A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith.   If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80.   A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81.   When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived.   If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of Candidates as "private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f)   The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

82.   A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn. Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83.   A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech.   If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84.   The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85.   Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order.   If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86.   The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to

---

45.   No College in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be affiliated, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces the Inter-College Rules.

order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such order, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question, to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaraton may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or

more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed " for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion in his discretion.

V.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With

---

*The following places have been appointed :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jubbulpore, Indore, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Almorah.

the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

    I.   English.

    II.   History and Geography.

    III.   Mathematics.

    IV.   A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

I. In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in prose and poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate : provided that for such translation there be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

II. One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography, the latter to the extent given in Geikie's Primer of

---

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujrati.
† French, German or Italian.

Physical Geography. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

III. In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, and Extraction of Square Root.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV. In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar ; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions ; the first division in order of merit, and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in

the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8.   The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examination prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University provided, (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination in the compulsory courses of English, Arithmetic, and Mathematics; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9.   The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad, and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10.   Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution† for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11.   Inspecting Officers of the Education Department, and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Ex-

---

* The following places have been appointed :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jubbulpore, Indore, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Mussoorie, Meerut, Naini-Tal, and Almorah.

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Laws means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

amination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he first failed, to be examined at any subsequent Examination. *

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being

---

*21. (a). By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exceptions in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions: the first division in order of merit, the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses, marked A and B :—

A.

I. English.*   ...   . .
II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.
III. Deductive Logic treated thoroughly ; and in
IV. A Classical Language and in either
V. History   ...   ...
      or
VI. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

B.

I. English.*   ...   ...⎞
II. Mathematics—Arithmetic,   ⎟ The same as in
      Algebra, and Geometry. ⎬ the A course.
III. Deductive Logic.   ...⎠

---

* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujrati into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

IV.   Trigonometry, Geometrical Conic Sections, as under VI of the A course.

V.   Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any course be altered.   See appendix B.

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19.   An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

20.   Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination.   Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21.   Inspecting Officers of the   Education Department and Schoolmasters may   also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

*By resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

22.   Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23.   Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24.   No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25.   A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of 30 rupees on each occasion.

26.   No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B. A. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held.   Provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he first failed, to be examined at any subsequent Examination.

27.   The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

28.   After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order.   They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gain-

ed more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

29. At the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following Courses marked A and B. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half the Course be altered.

A.

I.   English.*

II. Mental and Moral Science, including Psychology, Ethics, and either Natural Theology or the History of Ethical systems.

And one of the following :—

III. A Classical Language—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, or Hebrew.

IV. History—General History, History of the Middle Ages (East and West), History of England, History of India, with the elements of Political Economy.

V.   Mathematics—The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(a) *Statics—*

Parallelogram and triangle of forces.

Resultant of parallel forces.

Couples.

Moments.

---

*Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper in English will be devoted exclusively to an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B. A. Course of English Literature and is to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded.

Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.

Centre of parallel forces.

Centre of gravity or centroids.

Friction.

Simple cases of tension of strings.

Levers; pulley; wheel and axle; inclined plane; screw.

Virtual velocities.

(b) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy.

Laws of motion.

Uniform motion.

Uniformly accelerated motion—

(1) in a straight line;

(2) in a parabola;

(3) in a circle.

Simple cases of impact.

(c) *Hydrostatics*—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.

Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.

Centre of pressure.

Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.

Metacentre.

Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.

Specific gravity and the methods of determining it.

Measurement of heights by the barometer.

Mixture of gases.

Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, syphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

(*d*) *Geometrical Optics—*

B.

I.   English,* the same as in the A Course.

II.   Mathematics, the same as in the A Course.

And one of the following :—

III.   Physics with Chemistry—General principles of Sound, Heat, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity ; Inorganic Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

IV.   Geology with Mineralogy and Palæontology.

V.   General Biology, Vegetable Physiology, and Botany.

VI.   General Biology, Animal Physiology, and Zoology.

VII.   A further course of Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter, from the Binomial Theorem to the end.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chapters XVII—XXIII.

Analytical Conic Sections, as far as the General Equation of the second degree, inclusive, but omitting Abridged Notation and Reciprocal Polars.

Differential Calculus, omitting Lagrange's and Laplace's Theorems.

---

* The same as in the A Course.

Integral Calculus (the integration of functions of a single variable only).

Astronomy, not involving Spherical Trigonometry.

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B. A. Examination, be examined for the degree of M. A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B. A. examination in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M. A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the B. A.

34. Bachelors of Arts of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated college for not less than one academical year.

36. The subjects of Examination shall be the following :—

(1) Languages.

(2) Mental and Moral Science.

(3) Mathematics.

(4) Physical Science.

(5) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examinined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *vivâ voce*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

43. The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature, and history of the country to which it belongs.

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature, and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation. The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Algebra.

(2) Plane Trigonometry.

(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.

(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.

(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.

(6) Differential Calculus.

(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptics, integrals and the calculus of variations.

(8) Differential Equations.

(9) Statics.

(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.

(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.

(12) Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.

(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.

(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.

(15) Newton's Principia, Sections I to III.

(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

49. The Examination in Physical Science shall be either in Physics or in Chemistry :—

(a) The course in Physics shall include Heat, Electricity, Practical Physics, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

(b) The course in Chemistry shall include Theoretical Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

50. The examination in History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History

in general, History of Greece and·Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History ; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose during the school year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a varnacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

59. At the School Final Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

    I. English.

    II. History and Geography.

    III. Mathematics.

    IV. Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.
And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

   V.   Drawing.

  VI.   Elementary Physics and Chemistry.*

 VII.   Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.   Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

  IX.   Political Economy.

I. In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*, *(a)* Conversation with an Examiner ; *(b)* reading aloud with correct pronunciation ; *(c)* writing a business letter quickly from dictation; *(d)* writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II. & III. In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV. One paper will be set in Urdu in which the candidate shall be required *(a)* to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address ; *(b)* to translate from English into Urdu ; *(c)* to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq.† As alternative with Urdu one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item *(c)*.

V—IX. In the Optional subjects the limits or text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

---

* The text-books in Physical Science are Roscoe's Chemistry Primer, and Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer.

†Transliteration from Shikasta as in the Maktub-i-Ahmadi by Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Partabgarh, published by Sayid Afzal Husain, Manager of Gulshani Ahmadi Press, Partabgarh.

60.   After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions; the first division in order of merit, and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

61.   Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.

62.   The Entrance Examination for girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.   Such modern language shall be French, German, or Italian.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63.   Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution.   No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a clasical language.

B. A. Examination.

64.   Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M. A. Examination.

65.   The M. A. Examination for women shall be the same as the M. A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66.   The Syndicate may from time to time modify the regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those re- garding the mode of publishing the results.

67.   The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the regulations ; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68.   For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889-91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI.
REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to the University, for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Any graduate of an English, Irish, Scotch, British Indian, or British Colonial University, or other University which may be recognised by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after he has obtained the degree on which he relies as a qualification.

Any person who, prior to the first day of November, 1892, has qualified or has been qualifying by prosecuting a regular course of study in a School of Law under Regulation 2 as that Regulation stands in the University Calendar of 1891-92, may be admitted to the Examination.

---

*The LL.B. Examination of November, 1894, will be held on Monday, the 26th November, and following days. Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 26th September, 1894.

After the year, 1893, no candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study who has not attended 75 *per cent.* of the lectures of two consecutive annual courses taken together.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for Examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(1) (*a*) The Principles of Jurisprudence.

(*b*) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.

(2) The Law of Evidence } Civil.
  and Pleading.   } Criminal.

(3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.

(4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Successions ; and to Torts.

(5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.

(6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.

(7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

(8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7.   The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8.   As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9.   There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10.   All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes ; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together.   To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.* ; and for the second class 45 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable ; and for both classes a minimum of 30 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

Honours in Law.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

---

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1890, 100 marks are the maximum in each paper ; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable, and a minimum of 30 *per cent.*, in each paper.

Doctor of Laws.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.
SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar, University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of ten rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognised for the purpose of the School Final Examination.

to exclude him from the School Final Examination ; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at ————————————————School for

not less than————year ; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The ————————— 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Religion.

---

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered).   Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N. B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

Race (*i. e., nation, tribe,* &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of rupees 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

---

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N. B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools or the Head Master of the zila school or the Head Master of the chief aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

The————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i. e.*, *nation, tribe,* &.c, &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination o any previous year.

(Signature of candidate).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University in the ————course.

The fee* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of————; that I know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

The ————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Race (*i. e., nation, tribe,* &c., &c).

---

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N. B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Classical language in which to be examined.

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature* of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution or Inspector of Schools.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

A and B—I, II, III ..	English, Mathematics and Deductive Logic.
A—IV ..	Classical Language.
A—V, VI ..	History or Trigonometry, &., &c.
B—IV, V ..	Trigonometry, &c., and Physics and Chemistry.

———————— *Principal.*

Dated————————

---

* In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL MASTERS.

Certified that————————————is a School-Master of two years' standing as such since he passed the————————————Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the————————Examination.*

Inspector of Schools.

N. B.—This certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS

WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I HEREBY certify that I appeared in the———————— Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year———— and failed.

Master in————————School.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the*———— Course.

The fee† of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

---

*State whether in the A or B Course.

†The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Trensury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered, or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of——————————; that I

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of School Masters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The ——————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c.*)

    Religion.

    Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.

Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course.

        (*Signature of candidate.*)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

1	English Literature.
2	Philosophy. Physical Science. Additional Mathematics.
3	Optional Subject to be stated precisely.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If School Master or Inspecting Officer of the Educational Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or Inspector of Schools.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS*

CERTIFIED that ———————————is a School-

master of two years' standing as such since he passed the ————————Examination, and as such I recommend him to be

admitted to the ——————— Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

————————————*Division.*

Dated————————————

N.B.—This certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS

WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I HEREBY certify that I appeared in the————————

Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year———— and failed.

Master in————————*School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

————————————*Division.*

*N. B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

S<small>IR</small>,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in ⸺

The fee* of Rupees 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I <small>CERTIFY</small> that the above-named candidate has satisfied me,

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B. A. Examination of the University of⸺;
that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The⸺189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

---

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N. B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

LL. B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The ——————— 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

---

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts*.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe,* &c., &c).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee† of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Sir,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws. The fee† of Rs. 200 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

---

* In the case of other Universities than the University of Allahabad the date of passing the B A. degree is to be stated here.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the examination fee must be sent in he same cover registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that ————————————has fulfilled the con-
ditions laid down in Regulation 19 of
the Regulations in Law.

This certificate is to be
signed by the President of
the Faculty of Law.

The————————————189 ,

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING EXAMINATONS.

ENTRANCE.

I CERTIFY that————————, aged————, passed the
Entrance Examination held in the month of————189 .
and was placed in the———————— Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The————————189 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that ————————— —————————age—————
passed the School Final Examination held in the month of
————————————— 189 , and was placed in the—————
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English, His-
tory and Geography, Mathematics, and————————————,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The ————————189 . }

Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE PASSED
THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE OF EUROPEAN
SCHOOLS.

CERTIFIED that—————————————— —————————
having passed the Final Examination of 189 , from—————
prescribed by the Code of Regulations for European Schools
in the subjects laid down in Regulation 8 of the Regulations
in Arts may be admitted as a student in Arts into the first

year class of any institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :

The———————— 189 . } · *Registrar.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, A COURSE.

I CERTIFY that——————————passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the month of———189 , and was placed in the——————Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, Deductive Logic, Classical Language, History or Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The——————189 . } *Registrar.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, B COURSE.

I CERTIFY that——————— passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the month of ——————189 , and was placed in the ——————Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Deductive Logic, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections and Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: } *Registrar.*

The ——————— 189 . }

BACHELOR OF ARTS, A COURSE.

This is to certify that ——————obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the———Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Philosophy and ———————————

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The ———————— 189 . } *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS, B COURSE.

THIS is to certify that_____obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the_____Division. The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Mathematics, and Physical Science, or additional Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____189 . }   *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS, A COURSE.

THIS is to certify that_____obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in _____; and that he was placed in the_____Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Philosophy, and

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____189 . }   *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS, B COURSE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in_____; and that he was placed in the_____Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Mathematics, and physical Science., or addional Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____189 . }   *Registrar.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

THIS is to certify that_____obtained the degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , in_____; and that he was placed in the Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____189 . }   *Registrar.*

BACHALOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that ——————obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the——————Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The——————189 . }   *Registrar.*

HONOURS IN LAW.

THIS is to certify that —————— passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The——————189 . }   *Registrar.*

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that——————has been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The——————189 . } *Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred upon——————
——————at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The——————189 . }   *Chancellor.*

——ooo——.

VIII.
APPENDIX B.

(1) TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian	Hebrew.

Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the Course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujerati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

NESFIELD : Senior Reader, Parts I and II, reduced editions. Students who use the original edition of Senior Reader, Part II, should omit the parts noted below, as these have been omitted from the

reduced edition prescribed by the Syndicate and are *not* required for the Matriculation Examination, 1895.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

In the paper in Geography one question will be set in map-drawing.

KEENE : Text-book of Indian History for Indian Schools, (Indian Press, Allahabad.)

GARDINER : Outlines of English History.

S. A. HILL : Books of Geography for Indian Schools, (Indian Press, Allahabad.)

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The Course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Discount and Extraction of Square Root.

The Course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The Course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The Course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The Course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in (omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika.

Arabic.

SYED AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

Persian.

SYED AMJAD ALI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : Æneid, Books V and VI.

CÆSAR : De Bello Gallico, Book IV.

Hebrew.

, The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : First Hebrew Book.

French.

B. SAINTINE : Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1895.

A School Final Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

Every candidate for admission to the School Final Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion. No candidate who has failed in the School Final Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School, recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose, during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

The School Final Examination shall be *zivâ você* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

At the School Final Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

     I.   English.
    II.   History and Geography.
   III. Mathematics.
   IV. Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

And in not less than one of the following optional subjects :—

    V.   Drawing.
   VI. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.*
  VII. Agriculture with Surveying.
 VIII. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
   IX. Political Economy.

(i) In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*, (*a*) Conversation with an Examiner ; (*b*) reading aloud with correct pronunciation ; (*c*) writing a business letter quickly from dictation ; (*d*) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

*The text-books in Physical Science are Roscoe's Chemistry Primer, and Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer.

(ii) & (iii) In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

(IV) One paper will be set in Urdu in which the candidate shall be required (*a*) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (*b*) to translate from English into Urdu; (*c*) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. † As alternative with Urdu one paper will be set in Nagri, of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (*c*.)

(v--ix) In the optional subjects the limits or text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions; the first division in order of merit, and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to be called the School Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1895.

Every candidate will be examined in one or other of the two following Courses marked A. and B.

A.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics: Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

III.—Deductive Logic, treated thoroughly.

IV.—A Classical Language;

and in either

V.—History

or

VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics: Arithmetic,   The same as in the
    Algebra and Geometry.   A. Course.

III.—Deductive Logic.

---

† Transliteration from Shikasta as in the Maktub-i-Ahmadi by Ahmed Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Partabgarh, published by Syyad Afzal Husain, Manager of Gulshani Ahmedi Press, Partabgarh.

IV.--Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections, as
under VI of the A. Course.

V.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

A. Course.
English.

Three papers will be set in English fifty marks being assigned
to each paper ; and the third paper will be in translation from
a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal
as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression.
English composition will be substituted for translation in the
case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : Lay of the Last Minstrel.

TENNYSON : Enoch Arden.

FARRAR.: Seekers after God.

HUXLEY : Lay Sermons : on the Advisableness of Improving
Natural Knowledge ; a Liberal Education ; the
Educational Value of the Natural History
Sciences ; A piece of Chalk ; the Origin of
Species.

KINGLAKE : Eothen.

FRANKLIN : Sophocles' Ajax.

MURISON : First Work in English, edited by ADAMS for
Indian Students (Madras, Srinivasa Varada Chari and Co.,
Triplicane). This book to be used in its practical application
for exercise in composition, not for examination in the text.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

ARITHMETIC.

ALGEBRA.: Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations
and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arith-
metical, geometrical and harmonical progressions ;
permutations and combinations ; binomial and
exponential theorems.

GEOMETRY : Euclid, the Definitions only of Book V ; Book VI,

and the first 21 propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :

First Principles and Laws of Thought; Logical use of language ; Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

The **Devanagari** character only must be used in writing Sanskrit.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

V. S. APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition ; together with the elements of Sanskrit Grammar as contained in MACDONELL's abridged edition of MAX MULLER's Grammar or in any similar work.

Arabic.

Syed Amjad Ali's Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse.

Persian.

Syed Amjad Ali's Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE: Odes, Books I and II.
LIVY: Book XXI.
CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.
PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
First Book of Samuel.
Psalms, I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of
      edited by G Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE: Cinna   (Do.   Do.)

History.

CREIGHTON's Epochs of English History, the last four Epochs
MALLESON: Dupleix.
LYALL: Warren Hastings.
FYFFE: Primer of Greek History.
CREIGHTON: Primer of Roman History.
COXE: The Greeks and Persians (Epochs of Ancient History.)
BOSWORTH SMITH: Rome and Carthage (Epochs of Ancient
History.)

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections

Trigonometry, including logarithms; methods of measuring
      angles; trigonometrical ratios, and the simple re-
      lations connecting them; relations between trigo-
      nometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples
      of right angles; trigonometrical transformations;
      solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties
      of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables
      properties of triangles.

Geometrical Conic Sections : The more important properties of the Parabola, the Ellipse and the Hyperbola, as in the first 6 chapters of TAYLOR's Elementary Geometry of Conics.

B. Course.

English.

As in the A. Course.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in the A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in the A. Course.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in the A. Course.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

PHYSICS: Balfour Stewart—Lessons in Elementary Physics. CHEMISTRY : Chemistry of the non-metals—REMSEN : Elements of Chemistry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

A list will be published of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 per cent. of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken Honours in such subject or subjects. Every candidate will be examined in one or other of the two following Courses marked A. and B. :—

A. Course.

In the A. Course every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mental and Moral Science, including Psychology, Ethics, and either Natural Theology or the History of Moral Systems. And one of the following :—

III.—A. Classical Language—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, or Hebrew.

IV.—History—General History, History of the Middle Ages (East and West), History of England, History of India, with the Elements of Political Economy.

V.—Mathematics.

English.

There will be three papers in English, the third being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B. A. Course of English Literature, and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. Fifty marks will be allotted to each of the three papers.

SHAKESPEARE : King Lear; Merchant of Venice; King John.

SHERIDAN : The Rivals.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament, Guinevere; the Passing of Arthur (Idylls of the King).

MILTON : Lycidas; L' Allegro; Il Penseroso; Comus.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, Chapters V , VI , VII.

CHURCH : Trial and Death of Socrates (Golden T. Series).

FOWLER : Life of Locke (English Men of Letters Series).

BARROW : Sermons on Evil Speaking (Cassells' N. Library).

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakesperian Grammar (so far as it bears upon the plays prescribed).

The portions of SHAW's Manual of English Literature bearing on the above.

Mental and Moral Science.

BERKELEY : Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

BUTLER : Fifteen Sermons.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding; Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

REID : Inquiry into the Human Mind (omitting sections 9—19
of Chapter VI).

DUGALD STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy;

and

FLINT : Theism, Chapter I—IX,

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttara Ramacharita.

KALIDASA : Meghaduta.

Sanskrit Grammar : treated fully as in MAX MULLER's Larger
Grammar or in WHITNEY's Sanskrit Grammar.

[Sanskrit must be written in the **Devanagari** Character
only].

Arabic.

SYED AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

Persian.

SYED AMJAD ALI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Latin.

HORACE : Epistles, Books I and II.
Ars Poetica.

CICERO : De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS : Annals, Books I and II.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES : Philoctetes ; Ajax.

PLATO : Phædo.

THUCYDIDES : Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.
Proverbs.
Isaiah.
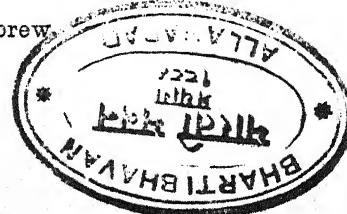
History.

GREEN : Short History of the English People.

BRYCE : The Holy Roman Empire.

HUNTER : The Indian Empire (omitting Statistics.)

POOLE : The Moors in Spain.

GILMAN : Saracens.

A. MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.

Mathematics.

The following subjects are prescribed :—

(a). Statics—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces ; Resultant of parallel forces ; Couples ; Moments ; Equilibrium ; Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body ; Centre of parallel forces ; Centre of gravity of centroids ; Friction ; Simple cases of tension of string ; Lever ; Pulley ; Wheel and Axle ; Inclined Plane ; Screw ; Virtual Velocities.

(b). Dynamics—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy ; Laws of motion ; Uniform motion ; Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line ; (2) in a parabola ; (3) in a circle ; Simple cases of impact.

(c). Hydrostatics—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure ; determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases ; Centre of pressure ; Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies ; Metacentre ; Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure ; Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it ; Measurement of heights by the barometer ; Mixture of gases ; Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

(d). Geometrical Optics—

AIRY : Geometrical Optics.

B. COURSE.

In the B. Course every candidate will be examined in—

    I.—English.

    II.—Mathematics.

And one of the following—

    III.—Physics and Chemistry.

    IV.—Geology with Mineralogy and Palæontology.

    V.—General Biology, Vegetable Physiology and Botany.

    VI.—General Biology, Animal Physiology and Zoology

    VII.—A further Course of Mathematics.

The fourth, fifth, aud sixth subjects are not at present taught, and text-books have not been prescribed.

English.

As in the A. Course.

Mathematics.

As in the A. Course.

Physics and Chemistry.

Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy, translated by Everett.

CUMMING : Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, Arts. 29-40 (on Potentials.)

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat, Chapters I—VIII.

Chemistry.

FRANKLAND AND JAPP :   Inorganic Chemistry (omitting sections in small type)

or,

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry

or,

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry, translated by Humpidge.

N. B.—In Chemistry there are to be omitted all facts relating to the following elements :—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium Decipium.

THORPE AND MUIR : Qualitative Analysis

or,

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis

or

Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

N. B.—Sections relating to the Analysis of substances containing more than one base and one acid to be omitted.

Further Course of Mathematics.

This Course will comprise **Algebra** as in **Todhunter,** from the Binomial Theorem to the end; **Trigonometry** as in **Todhunter,** Chapters XVII—XXIII; **Analytical Conic Sections** as far as the General Equation of the Second Degree inclusive, but omitting Abridged Notation and Reciprocal Polars; **Differential Calculus,** omitting Lagrange's and Laplace's Theorems: **Integral Calculus,** the integration of the functions of a single variable only; **Astronomy,** not involving Spherical Trigonometry.

Todhunter: Algebra, or Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra.

Todhunter: Plane Trigonometry, or P. Ghose's Elements of Trigonometry.

Charles Smith: Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections, Chapters I—XII, or the corresponding portions of Salmon's Conic Sections.

Williamson: Treatise on the Differential Calculus, Fifth Edition, Chapters I—V and IX, also XII—XVIII.

Todhunter: Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

Main: Introduction to Plane Astronomy.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

The subjects of Examination are—

(1) Languages—Any one of the following, *viz.,* English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

(2) Mental and Moral Science.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Physical Science.
(5) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

SHAKESPEARE: Merchant of Venice; Romeo and Juliet; King Lear; Julius Cæsar; Anthony and Cleopatra.

CHAUCER: Prologue; the Knightes Tale; the Nonne Prestes Tale; (ed. by Morris).

WARD: ENGLISH POETS, Vol. III: Addison, Prior, Swift, Pope, Thomson, Young, Johnson, Collins, Gray, Akenside, Cowper, Crabbe, Blake.

MILTON: Sonnets: Paradise Lost.

TENNYSON: English Idylls and other Poems (Cabinet Edition); Guinevere; The Passing of Arthur.

BACON: Advancement of Learning.

TREVELYAN: Selections from the Writings of Macaulay.

FROUDE: SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS: a Fortnight in Kerry; Reciprocal duties of State and Subject; On Progress; Education; On the uses of a landed gentry; Party Politics.

MILL: Liberty.

MAINE: Popular Government.

FITZ JAMES STEPHEN: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

GEORGE ELLIOT: Silas Marner.

MARSH: Lectures on the English Language (ed. by Dr. Smith.)

SHAW: Student's Manual of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

[Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.]

Rigveda Samhita, I. I and II (Asiatic Society.)
Chhandogya Upanishad.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari Purvabhaga.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutra with Sankara Bhashya Adhyaya II, Padas I. II.

Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Bhagavadgita with Sankarabhashya.

WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I. and II.

VIDYARANYA BHAARATITIRTHA : Panchadasi Outlines of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introductions to LANMAN's Sanskrit Reader or any similar book.

Candidates may take up CUNNINGHAM's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of the Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali and VACHASPATI MISRA's Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

Arabic.

Maqámáte Hariri	مقامات حريري ✻
Maqámúte Badeí	مقامات بدیعي ✻
Mustatraf.	مستطرف ✻
Moqaddamat ul Qámmoos.	مقدمةالقاموس ✻
Divane Imrai al Qais.	دیوان امرئي القیس الكندي ✻
„ Alqamatil Fahl.	ایضاً علقمةالفحل ✻
„ Antara.	ایضاً عنترہ ✻

Divane   Hamása.   ديوان الحماسه ❋

    „   Mutanabbi.   ايضاً المتنبي ❋

    „   Farazdaq.   ايضاً فرزدق ❋

    „   Nabegha.   ايضاً النابغه ❋

    „   Hassàn.   ايضاً حسان بن ثابت ❋

    „   Sabae Muallaqat (as ❋   السبعةالمعقاتكمائي الزوزني
        contained in Zouzani).

Qasidae Banate Suád. ❋   قصيده بانت سعادلكعب بن زهير

Kafia and Shafia,   ❋   الكافية والشافية مع شرحيهما المرضي
    with their commentaries by Razi.

Mukhtasarul Maáni.   مختصرالمعاني ❋

Muhit-ud-Dair.   محيطالدأير ❋

    A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia
down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Aine Akbari—Description of India   آئين اكبري — بيان
      and the Emperor Akbar's   هندوستان و دلاويز
      Precepts.   گفتار شهنشاهي ❋

Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.   وقائع نعمت خان عالي ❋

Akhláqe Náseri.   إخلاق ناصري ❋

Ejáze Khusraví.   إعجاز خسروي ❋

Se Nasre Zuhuri.   سه نثر ظهوري ❋

Tauqiáte Kisra.   توقيعات كسري ❋

Abul Fazl.	٭ ابوالفضل
Shahnamae Firdausi.	٭ شاهنامه فردوسي
Qasaed Qáání.	٭ قصائد قاآني
Divan Saadi with Qasaed.	ديوان سعدي مع قصائد و ملمعات
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	٭ قصائد ظهير فاريابي
Divane Háfiz.	٭ ديوان حافظ
Qasaed Khaqani.	٭ قصائد خاقاني
Hadaequl Balaghat.	٭ حدائق البلاغت
Meyarul Asháar.	٭ معيار الاشعار

A knowledge of Persian history and general literature, and a knowledge of Arabic as far as it is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.
CATULLUS.
LUCRETIUS : De Rerum Natura.
VIRGIL : Georgics; Æneid.
HORACE : Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.
JUVENAL : Satires.
SALLUST : Bellum Catilinarium.
CICERO : The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore;
    The Orations against Verres.
TACITUS : The Annals.
QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W. P. Dickson.

Greek.

HOMER : Iliad. Books I—VI ; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

Æschylus : Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES : Œdidus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idylls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations : Orations against Leptines
and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic,
Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS : History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.
Nehemiah
Ezra.
Esther.
Ecclesiastes.
Job.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles
in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO : Phædrus, Gorgias (in an English translation).
ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics (trans. in Bohn's Series.)
DESCARTES : Discourse on Method and Meditations translated
　　by Veitch.

KANT : Critique of Pure Reason (Eng. trans., Bohn's Series.)
REID : Essays on the Intellectual Powers, Essays I and II.
DUGALD STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy.
COUSIN : Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.
HAMILTON : Lectures on Metaphysics ; Lectures on Logic.
MILL : Logic.
SETH : Scottish Philosophy.
T. H. GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

History.

1.　*Political Economy.*—MILL's Political Economy.

　　　　　MARSHALL : The principles of Eco-
　　　　　nomics.

　　　　　BAGEHOT : The Postulates of Poli-
　　　　　tical Science.

II.　*Political Philosophy and*
　　Jurisprudence.—MAINE : Popular Government.

　　　　　MAINE : Ancient Law.

　　　　　MILL : Liberty.

　　　　　STEPHEN : Liberty, Equality, and
　　　　　Fraternity.

　　　　　AUSTIN : Jurisprudence—Lectures
　　　　　12-77, Campbell's Edition.

　　　　　HOLLAND : Jurisprudence.

III. European History.—

GARDINER : A Student's History of
England.

GUIZOT : History of Civilization.

MERIVALE : General Histoy of Rome.

FREEMAN : Historical Essays, 2nd
Series.

*IV.—Indian History.—*ELLIOT : History of India by its own
Historians, Vols. II, III, IV.

GRANT DUFF : History of the Mah-
rattas.

*Special Period : Administration of
Warren Hastings—*

FORREST : The Adminis-
tration of Warren Has-
tings, from original docu-
ments.

LYALL : Warren Hastings
(English Men of Action
Series.)

TROTTER : Warren Has-
tings (Rulers of India
Series).

STRACHEY : The Rohilla
War.

Mathematics.

TODHUNTER : Algebra.

TODHUNTER : Trigonometry.

TODHUNTER : Theory of Equations, Chapters I, III—XXI,
and XXVIII to the end.

SALMON : Conic Sections.

Frost : Solid Geometry, Vol. I.

Williamson : Differential Calculus.

Williamson : Integral Calculus (omitting Elliptic Integrals.)

Boole : Differential Equations, First Edition, Chapters I—XII,
or the corresponding portions of Forsyth's Differ-
ential Equations.

Todhunter : Statics, or the corresponding articles in
Minchin's Statics.

Tait and Steele : Dynamics of a particle, or the corresponding
portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics
(omitting all propositions that require a knowledge
of the calculus of variations or of elliptic integrals.)

Besant : Hydromechanics.

Parkinson : Optics (omitting articles on spherical aberra-
tion and refraction on any kind of surface.)

Todhunter : Spherical Trigonometry.

Godfrey : Treatise on Astronomy.

Newton : Principia, edited by Main.

Routh : Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I, Sections 1—18 inclusive;
Chapters II—IV, or the corresponding portions
of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics.

Physical Science.

Candidates may take up either Physics or Chemistry.

Physics.

Balfour Stewart : Treatise on Heat.

Clerk Maxwell : Theory of Heat.

Fourier : Theory of Heat, Chapters I and II.

Cumming : Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition
(omitting articles 124 to 136 — *i.e.,*
articles on Inversion.)

Maxwell : ..   ..   Elementary Treatise on Electricity.

Fleming Jenkins :   ..   Electricity and Magnetism.

Stewart and Gee :   ..   Practical Physics.

13

or

Glazebrook & Shaw: ..	Practical Physics.
Jevons:	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, (omitting chapters I and II.)

Chemistry.

Roscoe & Schorlemmer :	Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I & II. Parts I and II.
Watts:	Fowne's Organic Chemistry, edited by Watts.

or

Armstrong :	.. Organic Chemistry.
Frankland :	.. Lecture Notes for Chemical Students Vol. II (Organic Chemistry.)
Tilden :	.. Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.
Valentin :	.. Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe :	.. Quantitative Chemical Analysis.
Emerson Reynolds : ..	Practical Chemistry.
Jevons :	.. Principles of Science, (omitting Chapters I and II.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1896.

Conditons, subjects and distribution of papers as in 1895.

English.

Nesfield :Senior Reader, Parts II and III, reduced editions.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

Keene : Text-book of Indian History for Indian Schools, (Indian Press, Allahabad.)

GARDINER : Outlines of English History.

S. A. HILL : Three Books of Geography for Indian Schools, revised edition by G. N. Chakravarti (Indian Press, Allahabad.)

Mathematics.

As in 1895.

Sanskrit.

As in 1895.

Arabic.

As in 1895.

Persian.

As in 1895.

Greek

As in 1895.

Latin.

Virgil : Æneid, Books IV, V.
Cæsar : DeBello Gallico, Books IV, V.
Smith : Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

As in 1895.

French.

As in 1895.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1896.

English.

As in Entrance Examination, 1896.

History and Geography.

As in Entrance Examination, 1896.

Mathematics.

As in Entrance Examination, 1896.

Urdu or Hindi.

No txet Book requres.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

Drawing.

Not yet fixed.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

Balfour Stewart's Primer of Physics ; Roscoe's Primer of Chemistry.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Gill's School of Art Geometry. Plane Geometry to 109.

Book Keeping by Single and Double Entries.

Inglis' Book-Keeping. (Chamber's Educational Course.)

Political Economy.

Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy for beginners.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1896.

Conditions, subjects and distribution of papers as in 1895.

A. Course.

English.

SCOTT : Lay of the Last Minstrel.

TENNYSON : Aylmer's Field.

Farrar : Seekers after God.

GALL AND ROBERTSON : Popular Readings in Science (Constable's Oriental Miscellany) :—articles—Meteorological Phenomena, Darwinian Theory, Gravitation, Energy.

LADY BRASSEY : Voyage of the Sunbeam.

FRANKLIN : Sophocles' Antigone.

MURISON : First Work in English, edited by ADAMS for Indian Students (Madras, Srinivasa Varada Chari and Co., Triplicane). This book to be used in its practical application for exercise in composition, not for examination in the text.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in 1895.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed ; First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of language ; Terms ; Aristotelian Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Sanskrit.

As in 1895.

Arabic.

As in 1895.

Persian.

As in 1895.

Greek.

As in 1895.

Latin.

As in 1895.

Hebrew.

As in 1895.

French.

As in 1895.

History.

GARDINER : Student's History of England, Part III.

---

*1. *Principles of Arithmetic*—including scales of Notation. Cox's Principles of Arithmetic (Deighton and Bell) :

2. *Mensuration of the simpler solids*—cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, areas, pyramids, prismoids and spheres. Longman's Junior School Mensuration are recommended.

MALLESON : Dupleix.

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

FYFFE : Primer of Greek History.

CREIGHTON : Primer of Roman Hitory.

BOSWORTH SMITH : Rome and Carthage (Epochs of Ancient History).

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in 1895.

B. Course.

English.

As in A. Course.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in A. Course.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in A. Course.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

As in 1895.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1896.

Conditions, subjects and distribution of papers as in 1895.

A. Course.

English.

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet ; Merchant of Venice ; King John.

GREENE: Friar Bacon and Friar Bangay.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament ; Guinevere ; the Passing of Arthur (Idylls of the King).

MILTON : Lycidas ; L'Allegro, Il Penseroso; Comus.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI, VII.

CHURCH : Trial and Death of Socrates (Golden T. Series.)

PATTISON : Life of Milton (English Men of Letters.)

BARROW : Sermons on Evil Speaking (Cassell's N. Library.)

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakesperian Grammar (so far as it bears upon the plays prescribed.)

The Portions of SHAW's Manual of English Literature bearing on the above.

Mental and Moral Science.

BERKELEY : Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

BUTLER : Fifteen Sermons.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding ; Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

REID : Inquiry into the Human Mind (omitting sections 9—19 of Chapter VI).

DUGALD STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy ; and

FLINT : Theism, Chapter I—IX,

<div align="center">or,</div>

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttara Ramacharita.

KALIDASA : Meghaduta.

Sanskrit Grammar : treated fully as in MAX MULLER's Larger Grammar or in WHITNEY's SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Arabic.

As in 1895.

Persian.

As in 1895.

Greek.

As in 1895.

Latin.

As in 1895.

Hebrew.

As in 1895.

History.

As in 1895.

Mathematics.

As in 1895.

———

B. Course.

English.

As in A. Course

Mathematics.

As in A. Course.

Physics and Chemistry.

Physics.

The following Syllabus is prescribed.—

General Properties of matter:—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e. g.* attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc, and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surfaces and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law, and determination of Young's modulus. Definition of Moment of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to, or parallel to axis of cylinder. Boyle's Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum, and harmonic motion.

Sound:—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. Doppler's principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining

the frequency and wave lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. Lissajou's figures. Application of the equation $y = a \; \cos\dfrac{2\,\pi}{\lambda}(vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat:—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Coefficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption, and emission. Conductivity Determination of coefficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. Carnot's Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermodynamics. Carnot's function and Thomson's scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light.—

Determination of the velocity of Light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and Refraction. Interference of light. Newton's rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism:

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation, and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity:

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Electric potential. Specific inductive capacity. Thomson's quadrant, and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional, and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. Ohm's law. Joule's law. Determination of electromotive force, and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and Electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. Peltier, and Thomson effects. Electrical magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Coefficients of mutual and self-induction. Ruhmkorff's coil. Elementary theory of dynamo. Units electrostatic, and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt, and Joule.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:

Difference between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography; formation of crystals. Diamorphism. Isiomorphism. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Different modes of chemical action. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Laws of chemical combination. The atomic theory. Determination of molecular and atomic weights. Symbolic notation. Avogadro's law. Valency and atomicity. Absolute. latent, and active atomicity. Graphic notation. Chemical equation. Calculation of formulæ. Compound radicals. Classification of metals. Relations between atomic and equivalent weights. Specific or atomic volumes. Molecular volumes. Chemical affinity. Influence of pressure on chemical action. Relations of heat to chemical affinity. Thermo-chemistry. Allotropy. Isomerism. Faraday's Electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum analysis. Diffusion of gases. Periodic law of elements. A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds :—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon and Silicon.

A general knowledge of the distinction between metals and non-metals. Physical properties of metals. Chemical relation of metals. Alloys, acids, bases and salts. The constitution of salts. General characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals. Principles of qualitative analysis.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum. Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c. employed in arts and manufactures.

A knowlededge of the metallurgical operations employed in the preparation of Iorn, Copper, Mercury, Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

Practical Chemistry.

(a) Qualitative analysis by wet and dry processes. Analysis of substances containing only one acid and one base.

The following books are suggested for the guidance of lecturers and students, but are not prescribed:—

Physics.

Maxwell's Matter and Motion.

Cumming's Theory of Electricity.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW's Practical Physics.
DANIELL's Principles of Physics.
DESCHANEL's Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL's Theory of Heat.
EVERETT's Vibratory Motion and Sound.
GANOT's Natural Philosophy.
GLAZEBROOK's Heat and Light.
GLAZEBROOK's Physical Optics.
PRESTON's Theory of Light.
S. P. THOMSON's Electricity and Magnetism.
GRAY's Absolute measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry.

FRANKLAND and JAPP: Inorganic Chemistry.
WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.
KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.
THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.
VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.
FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.
TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

Further Course of Mathematics.

As in 1895.

M. A. EXAMINATION 1896.

Conditions and subjects as in 1895.

English.

SHAKESPEARE : Merchant of Venice; Romeo and Juliet ;
        Macbeth ; Julius Cæsar ; Anthony and Cleopatra.
CHAUCER : Prologue; the Kinghtes Tale; the Nonne Prestes
        Tale; (ed. by Morris).
WARD : English Poets, Vol. III : Addison, Prior, Swift, Pope,
    Thomson, Young, Johnson, Collins, Gray, Akenside,
    Cowper, Crabbe, Blake, Vol. IV : Wordsworth.

MILTON : Sonnets : Paradise Lost.

TENNYSON : English Idylls and other Poems (Cabinet Edition);
        Guinevere ; The Passing of Arthur.

BACON : Advancement of Learning.

BACON : Henry VII.

FROUDE : SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS : a Fortnight in
        Kerry ; Reciprocal duties of State and Subject ; On
        Progress; Education; On the uses of a landed gentry;
        Party Politics.

MILL : Liberty.

MAINE : Popular Government.

FITZ JAMES STEPHEN : Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

GEORGE ELLIOT : Silas Marner.

MARSH : Lectures on the English Language (ed. by Dr. Smith.)

SHAW : Student's Manual of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

As in 1895.

Greek.

As in 1895.

Hebrew.

As in 1895.

Arabic.

As in 1895.

Persian.

As in 1895.

Latin.

As in 1895.

Mental and Moral Scien ce.

As in 1895.

History.

As in 1895.

Mathematics.

As in 1895.

Physical Science.

Physics.

The following text-books are prescribed.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

BALFOUR STEWART : Treatise on Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GRAY : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

MAXWELL : Elementary Electricity.

S. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

STEWART and GEE : Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The following text-books are prescribed:—

ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER—Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II, (parts I and II).

REMSEN.—Organic Chemistry.

ARMSTRONG.—Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN.—Qualitative Analysis.

THORPE.—Quantitative Analysis.

TILDEN.—Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.

OSWALD.—Outlines of General Chemistry.

EMERSON REYNOLDS.—Practical Chemistry.

LL. B. Examination.

The following Text-books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Laws under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Laws, in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 :—

TEXT-BOOKS

(1) Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.

14

(2) Cowell's Tagore Lectures, 1872.

(3) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).

(4) The Introduction to Field's Law of Evidence in British India.

(5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888; the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), as amended by Acts III of 1884, X of 1886 and V of 1887; and the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.

(6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II.

(7) J. S. Siromani's Commentary on Hindu Law.

(8) Hamilton's Hedaya, edited by Gradey.

(9) Rumsey's Sirajiyah.

(10) Baillie's Digest of Muhammadan Law, Imameea.

(11) The Indian Contract Act 1872 (IX of 1872), as amended by Act I of 1877.

(12) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881,) as amended by Act II of 1885.

(13) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882) as amended by Act III of 1885.

(14) The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882.)

(15) Innis'Digest of the Law of Easements.

(16) The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as amended by sections 104—107, Act XII of 1879, Act I of 1880, section 12, Act XIX of 1883, section 483, Acts X of 1882, VII of 1886 and VII of 1887.

(17) The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1875), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI 1881.

(18) Underhill on Torts.

(19) Story's Equity edited by Grigsby, the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.

(2c) The Law of Specific Relief in India by Charles Collett.

(21) The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

(22) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, (XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), as amended by section 108, Act XII of 1879, Act VIII of 1880, section 159, Act V of 1881, and Act VII of 1888.

(23) The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as amended by Act VI of 1861, XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873, XII of 1881, VIII of 1882, and X of 1886.

(24) The Code of Criminal Procedure (see No. 5 above).

(25) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in paragraph 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulation in Laws.

N. B.—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.

Honours in Law Examination.

No text-books are prescribed, but the examination will be in the following subjects :—

(1) Jurisprudence.
(2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
(3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
(4) Muhammadan Law   (ditto   ditto   ).
(5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
(6) Law of Torts and Easements.
(7) Principles of Equity and their application.

IX.
ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{75E.}{111-155-8}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India under the following conditions :—

(1) That the sum of the endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.

(2) That from the interest of the endowment two silver medals, bearing the inscription" "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

(3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the North-Western Provinces by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.

(4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B. A., Muir-Central College.

Medallists, 1890.—Brijnandau Prashad, M. A., LL. B., Muir Central College, and Ganga Nath Jha, B. A., Queen's College, Benares.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M. A., Agra College, Surendra Nath Sen, B. A., Canning College, Lucknow.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M. A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B. A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M. A., Canning College, and Jawala Prasad, B. A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M. A., Muir-Central College, and Ghasi Ram, B. A., Agra College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syed Ikbal Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs. 1,500, to be invested in 4 per cent. Government Paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions:—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbal Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B. A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B. A., Muir-Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B. A., Canning College, Lucknow.

Medallist, 1891.—Syed Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B, A., Canning College, Lucknow.

Medallist, 1892.--Nisar Ali, B. A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B. A., M. A O. College, Aligarh.

Medalist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B. A., M. .A. O. College, Aligarh.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs. 6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent., with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad to be tenable for one year in the Muir Central College by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B. A. degree in Physical Science and intends to proceed to the M. A. degree in the same subjects. Such graduate to be selected by proper office holders in the University.

Scholar, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B. A., Canning College.

Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B. A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B. A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B. A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B. A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerjie, B. A., Muir-Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down :—

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, M. A., C. I. E., together with such further sums as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government promissory notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes, respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) To scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows:—

(a) the Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University;

(b) the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

(c) the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) a Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public

Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(e) a competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares.

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C. S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, who during his long connection with these Provinces and more particularly with the Benares Division had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs. 7,700, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner.

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a Scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem and tenable for two years to the Student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their

second language. The Scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B. A. Examination.

(*b*) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language ; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for-the. B. A. Examination. If no student pass the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(*c*) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 60, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student who stands highest in the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(*d*) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above.

ii. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

iii. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College, Ujjain.

Medallist, 1893.—Haribans Sahi, B. A., Muir-Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

State Scholarship tenable at Oxford or Cambridge by Natives of India.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of certain number of Government Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of

---

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Dept. Resolutions No. $\frac{1}{45\cdot57}$ dated the 12th February 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269\cdot81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38\cdot49}$ dated 30th January 1885.

India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which it is hoped, will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six Scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3. The Scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1836), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

---

*Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University. the Government of India has decided " that with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the Scholarships in the following sequence :—

Allahabad Madras	} 1894		Madras Panjab	} 1897
Panjab Calcutta	} 1895			
Bombay Allahabad	} 1896		Calcutta Bombay	} 1898

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100, for passage money and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

Rules for the selection of Candidates for the State Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the examination in such year for the degree of B. A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is *(a)* a native of India within

the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., C. 3; *(b)* under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; *(c)* has qualified for the degree of B. A. of the University of Allahabad; *(d)* has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate *(e)* has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in the case of his absence the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; *(f)* has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and *(g)* is willing with the consent of his family to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the regulations of the Secretary

of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

Rules for Indian Government Scholars in England.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow ; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University submit to the Secretary of State, a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study, have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England ; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship, who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails

to complete a residence of three years in England, according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

Scholars.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud-din, B. A., Muir-Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, Muir-Central College.

1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M. A., Muir-Central College.

Rules and conditions relating to Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of Natives of India.

————:o:————

[These Scholarships are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.]

1. Three Scholarships of the value of £ 200 per annum will be awarded, one every year, to Candidates who are natives of India (within the meaning of section 6 * of the Statute 33 Vic.,

* The provision in the Section is as follows :—" That for the purpose of this Act the words 'natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only ; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of natives of India thus expressed."

Cap. 3), or of the " Native States " of India.   They shall each be tenable for three years at any University or any Science or Technical College in Europe (approved by the Trustees in each case), on condition that the Scholar shall undertake to go through the course and pass the examinations necessary for obtaining a definite Science degree or diploma as may be prescribed by the Trustees. The nomination to these Scholarships will rest with the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in rotation, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified.

2. A Scholarship will be given every third year on like conditions, the nomination of suitable Candidates for which will rest with the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad jointly. Each of these Universities may submit to the Government of India the name of one Candidate, and the actual nomination to the Scholarship shall be made (from the names submitted) by the Government of India :

3. The Scholarships will be given (during the next few years) in the following rotation † :—

> 1891.   Calcutta, Punjab and Allahabad.
> 1892.   Bombay.
> 1893.   Madras.
> 1894.   Calcutta, Punjab and Allahabad.
> 1895.   Bombay.
> 1896.   Madras.

4. (a) Each University shall make its nomination from among the more distinguished of its graduates of the three preceding years, who shall not be more than 22 years of age on the 1st of July in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded. Of these, that Graduate shall be selected who has done

---

† This rotation is arranged to avoid, as far as possible, giving to any University a Gilchrist Scholarship in the same year as a Government Scholarship : but it may possibly happen occasionally that a Scholarship may fall to be given by a University in the same year as a Government Scholarship.

especially well in Science or Mathematics, and is desirous
of pursuing—and is most likely to benefit by—a further course
of scientific study in Europe. Provided that no person hold-
ing a Government of India Scholarship, tenable in England,
shall be eligible, or shall continue to hold a Gilchrist Scholar-
ship after he has accepted a Government of India Scholarship.

(*b*) Probably the results of the examinations of the three
preceding years will be a sufficient guide to the University in
making the selection: but it will be open to each University to
consider whether a special examination shall be held, although
the Trustees hope that this will be avoided, if possible. If a
special examination is held, all the necessary arrangements for
it must be made by the University holding it ; but the regula-
tions which any University may propose to lay down in regard
to such examinations must receive the previous approval of the
Gilchrist Trustees. No examination should be held later than
the month of June in any year, it being essential that all
nominations should be made so as to afford the Scholar nomi-
nated a sufficient interval to complete his arrangements and
to reach England in time for the Autumn term at the Univer-
sities and Colleges. The candidates for the special exami-
nations, when such examinations are held, must be Gra-
duates of proved ability, selected by the Vice-Chancellor on
the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in
their turn be guided by the opinion of the Professors and
Examiners.

5. Every Candidate for a Scholarship will be required to
satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of the University as to his good
conduct, his knowledge of the English language, his phy-
sical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which
he will have to follow in Europe : he must also satisfy him of
his intention, if successful, to proceed to England forthwith,
and to reside in Europe for a period of three years, unless
compelled to return sooner by ill-health or some other cause
which may seem sufficient to the Gilchrist Trustees.

6. Each Scholar will be provided by the Government of India with a free passage to England. The Gilchrist Trust will provide a return passage (at the end of the three years) at a cost not exceeding £50, provided that the Scholar shall have fulfilled the conditions of his Scholarship; but the Scholar will not be entitled to claim any difference between the actual cost of passage and the amount above named.

7. Each Scholar must enter into a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be issued by the Gilchrist Trustees for the guidance of the Scholars.

8. The tenure of the Scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in Europe, and on satisfactory progress being made in study. The Gilchrist Trustees reserve to themselves the right of finally deciding whether a Scholar has or has not committed a breach of the Rules and Conditions on which his Scholarship is held, as also all questions which may from time to time arise, whether expressly provided for in the Rules and Regulations or not. They further reserve to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the Scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they shall think fit. Due notice of any alterations will be given, and changes will not be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of Students already appointed to Scholarships.

On the nomination of a Scholar being completed, the University or the Government of India (as the case may be) nominating him should communicate his name and address to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London. If the nomination is made after examination, the number and names &c. of the Candidates from whom the selection was made, should also be communicated.

N. B.—One of the Gilchrist Trustees* will personally see

* Professor James Stuart, M. P., has undertaken this function for the present.

each Gilchrist Scholar as soon as possible after he has reported his arrival at the Office of the Trustees, and will confer with him upon the course he may propose to pursue, and the University or College to be selected.

Regulations for Gilchrist Indian Scholars in England.

(1) Every Scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the Office of the Gilchrist Trust and report his arrival. He shall be provided with an offical certificate of identity signed by the Registrar of the University by which he is nominated, or by a Secretary or Under-Secretary to Government.

(2) Every Scholar shall, on arriving in England, submit for the approval of the Gilchrist Trustees a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and specifying the University or College to which he proposes to proceed. After consideration of such Statement, the Trustees will decide at what University, or Science or Technical College, in Europe the Scholarship shall be tenable, and will prescribe the course to be gone through and the degree or diploma to be obtained. Every Scholar shall at once take steps to enter himself at the University or College which the Trustees shall have approved. The course finally prescribed by the Trustees shall not be changed without their sanction.

(3) Every Scholar shall, at the end of each University or College term, send to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(4) Every Scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Gilchrist Trustees or their Secretary.

(5) The Scholarship allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the Gilchrist Trust, commencing from the date when the Scholar reports his arrival in England.

(6) Every Scholar will forfeit his Scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Gilchrist Trustees may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in Europe, or who is at any time guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Gilchrist Trustees. If a Scholarship be forfeited, the Scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India.

X.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY IN ARTS.

Up to the M.A. Standard.

(1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
(2) Queen's College, Benares.
(3) Canning College, Lucknow.
(4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
(5) Agra College, Agra.
(6) St. John's College, Agra.

Up to the B.A. Standard.

(1) Government College, Ajmere.
(2) London Mission College, Benares.
(3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
(4) Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
(5) Christian College, Lucknow.
(6) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
(7) Madhava College, Ujjain.
(8) Lashkar College, Gwalior.

Up to the Intermediate Examination.

(1) High School, Fyzabad.
(2) Ramsay College, Almora.

(3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
(4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
(5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
(6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
(7) Woman's College, Lucknow.
(8) Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
(9) Meerut College, Meerut.
(10) Jasvant College, Jodhpore.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY IN LAW.

Up to all Standards.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Up to the LL.B. Standard.

(1) Queen's College, Benares.
(2) Canning College, Lucknow.
(3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
(4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
(5) Agra College, Agra.
(6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
(7) St. John's College, Agra.
(8) Meerut College, Meerut.

1.—UP TO THE M.A. STANDARD.

(1)

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1888.

In 1870-71 Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central

College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation stone of Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs. 5 per mensem in the first and second year classes, and Rs. 6 in the B.A. and M.A. classes; and Rs. 5 in the Preliminary Law class and Rs. 8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 per cent. notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *waqifnama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold Medals. The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs. 40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class; and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy, Archibald E. Gough, M.A

Professor of Literature and Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	.. G. Thibaut, Ph. D.
Profr. of Histy. & Political Economy.	W. J. Goodrich, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of English Literature	.. C. H. Linton, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	.. H. Cox, M.A.
Asst. Do. ..	.. Umash Chandra Ghose, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science	.. J. Murray, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Physical Science	Suraj Prakash, M. A. (on leave)
Offg. ,, ,,	Amrit Lal Seal, M. A.
Professor of Oriental Literature ..	M. Syed Amjad Ali, M. A.
Assistant Do.	.. Maulvi Muhi-uddin.
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Pt. A. Bhattacharya, M. A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law ..	.. A. H. S. Reid, M. A. Barrister-at-law.

(2)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision, of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M. A. Standard, and also affiliated in Law, has a School Department attached to it.

There are 213 students in the College, and about 650 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per mensem in the College, and from Rs. 2-4 to eight annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Re. 1 and Re. 1-8-0 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs. 150 per mensem in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a boarding house for the district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

Instructive Staff.

English College Department.

Principal	..	.. W. H. Wright, B. A.
Professor of Philosophy		.. A. Venis, M. A. (on furlough)
Offg. Do. Do.		.. Hari Keshava Sanyal, B. A.
Do.	Eng. Lit. & Logic	.. J. G. Jennings, B. A.
Do.	Physical Science	.. A. C. Sanyal, M. A., F. C. S.
Do.	Mathematics	.. Mohendra Nath Dutta, M. A.
Do.	Arabic	.. Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
Do.	Sanskrit	.. Vindhya Prashad Sukla.
Do.	Law	.. J. N .Ghosh, B. A., LL. B.
Head Master		.. John W. Bacon, M. A.

Besides twenty-one English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits and three Maulvis.

(3)

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Affiliated in Arts 1888, in Law 1888.

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May,

1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment grant-in-aid and fees aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talúkdàrs.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs. 3 for the F. A. classes and Rs. 5 for the B.A. and M.A. classes. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 150 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal .. .. .. M. J. White, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Literature & History, A. H. Pirie.

Profr. of Science & Mathematics, A. W. Ward, B.A.

Do. of Eng. Literature & Logic, W. Young.

Do. of Law .. .. L.DeGruyther,Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Do. .. .. S. C. Mukerjee, M.A. B.L.

Do. of Persian .. .. Munshi Ramkishen.

Professor of Sanskrit.. .. D. N. Chakravarti, M.A.

Do. Arabic .. .. Maulvi Abdul Aziz.

Oriental Department.

1st Sanskrit Teacher .. .. Pandit Ganga Dhar Shastri.

1st Arabic do. .. .. Maulvi Fazl Ullah.

2nd do. do. .. .. Maulvi Ali Asghar.

(4)

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

Affiliated in Arts 1888, in Law 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., L.L.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions ; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June 1875, and in January 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the standard of the First Arts Examination.

In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B. A. standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B. L. standard from the 1st of January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.,* Sunnis according to the Sunni sect and Shias according to the Shia sect.

The College is governed by trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Theodore Beck, B. A.
Professor of English Literature..	T. Morison, B. A.
Ditto Do. (Additional)	G. S. Carey, B. A.
Do. of Philosophy ..	T. W. Arnold, B. A.
Do. of Mathematics ..	J. C. Chakravarti, M. A.
Do. of Persian and Arabic	Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do. Do. ..	Maulvi Shibli.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master of School ..	W. C. Horst, B. A.

and eleven Masters of the School.

(5)

AGRA COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1889, IN LAW 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance

with the Shastri's will Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs. 12,000 from Government and Rs. 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, viz., the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled; of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal & Profr. of Mental Science	.. A. Thomson, Esq.
1st Profr. of Literature & Histy.	.. C. A. Andrews, Esq. M. A.
2nd Do. Do. ..	.. F. L. Thomson, Esq. M. A.
Profr. of Physics	.. Babu Hari Das Gargari, M. A. & F. C. S.
Do. of Mathematics	.. Babu Surya Kumar M. A.

Do. of Sanskrit	..	Babu M. L. Bhattachariya, M.A
Do. of Arabic & Persian	..	M. Usuf Ali.
Do. of Law. Lecturer	..	Babu Nilmani Dhar, B. A., B. L.
Head Master	..	A. Vernon, Esquire,
Second Master	..	S. E. Anthony, Esquire, B. A.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

(6)

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, 1890 and 1893, IN LAW 1891.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an educational institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large Gothic building in which the College and School classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853. At first the College pursued its own curriculum, but in 1863 it was affiliated to the University of Calcutta to the B. A. Standard. In addition it was thought desirable in 1888 to affiliate to the F. A. Standard with the newly formed University of Allahabad, and in 1890 to the B. A. Standard. In 1893 the College was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the M. A. Standard.

In the School Department there is an attendance of over 400 students. There are also two Branch Schools. There are also two boarding houses attached to the College, one for Native Christian students and the other for non-Christians.

The Directors of the R. M. Railway Company, having kindly offered scholarships and provided an efficient instructor, a class room has been specially fitted with telegraphic

apparatus, and a class formed for instruction in signalling and practical telegraphy. The scholarships are all of the value of Rs. 10 per month; and vacancies are continually occurring.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year.

2. There are also two Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 150 per month, are given from the general funds of the College to deserving students.

4. Five scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem are granted to Native Christian students from affiliated C. M. S. High Schools, provided they have passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad in the first division.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay Re. 1 fee at entrance; and schooling fees 6 annas to Re. 1-8-0 per month according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal, and Professor of Moral
Philosophy, ... Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M. A.
Vice-Principal, and Superin-
tendent of Christian Hostel,   „ R. J. Kennedy, B. A.

Proft. of English Literature, Rev. J. M. Challi, M. A.
Professor of Mathematics, .. B. M. Sarkar, M. A.
Professor of Physical Science, N. Moreshwar Sane, M. A.
Professor of History,   .. Joseph I. Ghose, B. A.
Professor of Logic,   .. B. K. Dutt, B. A.
Law Lecturer,   .. Kedar Nath, B. A., B. L.
Professor of Sanskrit,   .. Tulsi Ram Misra, M. A.
Professor of Persian,   .. Abdul Mabud.
Head Master,   .. S. G. Thomas.

With several Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858. ,,   H. W. Shackel, M. A.
1861. ,,   J. Barton, M. A.
1863. ,,   C. Ellard Vines, M. A.
1878. ,,   J. A. Lloyd, M. A.
1883. ,,   G. E. A. Pargieter, M. A.
1890. ,,   J. Haythornthwaite, M. A.

II.—UP TO THE B. A. STANDARD.

(1)

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMERE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This institution was opened originally as a school, and, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April last, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

An endowment is the Thomason Scholarship of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Mahárája of Jeypur is distributed into junior Scholarships. The Ajmere

Municipality gives an annual donation of Rs. 360. Connected with the College are a well supported library and commodious boarding houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	.. ..	F. L. Reid.
Head Master	.. ..	E. F. Harris, B. A.
Teacher of Mathematics	..	Binod Lal Mukerjee.
Head Asst. Do.	..	Jogendra Chandra Sen, B. A.

And eight Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher.. Saligram Misra Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher... Maulvi Tehsin Ali.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

Head Master   ..   .. Munshi Narsing Das.

And four English and twelve Oriental Teachers.

(2)

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This College is the result of the gradual growth of a small vernacular school formed in the Sikraul suburb of Benares by the Rev. M.T. Adam in 1821,the year after the Benares Mission of the London Missionary Society was established by him. In 1823 this School was succeeded by another founded by him in the Káshipur portion of Benares. Such schools gradually multiplied until in 1840 they were eight in number and contained 405 pupils. Early in 1844 a superior educational establishment was opened under the name of the Central School in the heart of the city; and in November 1845, its standard was raised by the addition of an English Depart-

ment. During the next twenty-five years it gradually absorbed into itself the smaller schools; and its educational character steadily advanced, until it reached the Entrance Standard of the University of Calcutta. In 1870 it was removed to a suburb of the city, and united with another school which had rapidly sprung up there. In the following year this amalgamated institution was affiliated under the name of the Londan Mission High School up to the First Arts Standard of the University of Calcutta. During the succeeding twelve years its progress continued; and early in 1883 it was affiliated under the name of the London Mission College up to the B. A. Standard of the University of Calcutta.

The number of students on the rolls is about four hundred. Instruction is given in Christianity and in general secular subjects in the vernaculars; and in English from the alphabet up to the B. A. Standard.

The late Maharaja of Vizianagram endowed the institution with a sum of money for the annual purchase of a gold medal of the value of eight pounds, to be called Vizianagram Medal to which is attached a small monthly scholarship. In addition, the College awards several scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Eng. Lit. ..	Rev. A. Parker, M. A.
Head Master	Rev. Kashinath Datt.
Professor of Mathematics ..	Gopal Lal Mittra, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science ..	Hari P. Paludhi, B. A.
Do. of Philosophy & Eng. Lit.	Gopi Kishen Kindu, M. A.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Pandit Vishvanath Shastri.
Do. Do. ..	Pandit Chedi Ram Misra.
Do. of Persian and Arabic	Maulvi Muhd. Ilahi Bakhsh.

Besides these there are ten Teachers of English, two Pandits, and two Munshis.

Principals.

1871. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL. B.
1876. Rev. J. A. Lambert.
1879. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A., LL. B.
1880. Rev. G. M. Bullock.
1881. Rev. John Hewlett, M. A.
1888. Rev. D. Hutton.
1890. Rev. John Hewlett, M. A.
1892. Rev. A. Parker, M. A.

(3)

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

Affiliated in Arts 1888, in Law 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*—

(1). The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

(2). The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B. A. Examination.

Instructive Staff.

Principal	.. .. A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, M. A.
Professor of Math. & Science	.. Jagan Nath Pdt., B. A.
Do. of History & Philosophy.	P. Ikbal Kishen, B. A.
Assistant Profr. of Math.	.. Abinash Chandra Banerjee, M. A.
Offg. Professor of Arabic	.. M. Mahmud Hosein.
Do. Sanskrit	.. P. Ram Dat.
Do. Law	.. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL. B.

(4)

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JEYPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This College was founded in 1844 by the Jeypur Darbar to secure for the people of Jeypur the benefits of a liberal education. It was originally opened as a School; but the success of the institution having shown that its sphere of usefulness might be extended, it was raised to the status of a College and affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1873, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants. The institution, now affiliated also to the new University of Allahabad, comprises three departments,—an English, an Anglo-Vernacular, and an Oriental Department. The English Department consists of the College proper, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Allahabad, and a Preparatory School containing 12 graduated classes, many of which are divided into sections. In the Anglo-Vernacular Department all subjects are taught in Hindi, and English is taken as a second language. In the Oriental Department, Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit are exclusively taught, and the students are trained up for the Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University. The average number of students on the roll of the College is 1500. Besides intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, particular care is taken to ensure the physical and moral well-being of the students. The institution also affords to its students the advantage of such an education as may fit them for State employment or for a professional career.

A library and debating club are attached to the College.

Connected with the College, and under the control of the Principal, is a Rajput School, attended only by the young chiefs of the State, who undergo a special course of instruction.

The College is also the centre of a number of schools in the State, which are in a manner affiliated to it, and are under the control of the Principal. These Schools are divided into District Schools, Village Schools, and Girls' Schools, and amount in number to 160, with a daily attendance of about 6000 pupils. A system of examination is in force for the whole of Jeypur, the chief State schools sending candidates to the main institution. These examinations are intended to lead up to the Middle Class Examination, and are managed by the Principal of the Maharaja's College.

The educational institutions described above are entirely supported by the State: no tuition or entrance fee is exacted from the students. All graduates and under-graduates of the College receive scholarships from the State, varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month, and tenable for two years. A medal was annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the College for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Jeypur in 1876. Prizes and scholarships to the value of more than Rs. 3,000 are also awarded to the deserving pupils of the Preparatory School and the other educational institutions, according to the results of the periodical examinations and examinations in special subjects. Books, too, are given *gratis* to poor boys, many of whom also receive stipends for their maintenance.

Instructive Staff.

English Department.

Principal & Professor of English and physical Sciences .. Darabjee H. Vachha, M. A., (Bombay Uni.)

Professor of Philosophy .. D. N. Chaudri, B.A., B. L.

Do. History & Political Economy .. .. Amrit Lál De, B.A., B. L.

Professor of Mathematics .. M. N. Bhattacharya, B. A.

Asst. Professor of Philosophy .. S. Ganguli, M. A.

17

Asst. Prof. of Mathematics	.. Lala Bhura Mal, B. A
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Pandit Madusuden Ojha.
Do. Persian	.. Maulvi Abdul Rahman.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Persian—Arabic.

Superintendent   ..   .. Syed Ali Asghar.

And one Professor of Persian.

Sanskrit.

Superintendent   ..   .. Pandit Rambhaj.

And six Professors and three Assistant Professors.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
English Department.

Head Master ..	.. Kalipada Banerjee.
Second Master ..	.. Lal Bahadur, B. A.

And eleven Assistant Teachers of English and three
Teachers of Persian.

Anglo-Vernacular Department.

Superintendent   ..   .. *Vacant.*

And four Teachers of English and three Teachers of Hindi.
And two Teachers of Arithmetic.

Persian Department.

First Teacher of Persian   .. Karamat Ali.

And nine Teachers of Persian and three Teachers of
Arithmetic.

Sanskrit Department.

First Teacher of Sanskrit Grammar, Pandit Janki Rai.

And two Teachers of Sanskrit and two Teachers of Hindi.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855 Munshi Kishen Sarup.

1865. Kanti Chundra Mukerji.
1876. Krishna Behari Sen, M. A.
1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B. A. (Offg.)
1879. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
1880. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A.
1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.

(5)
CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School which was opened on the 1st February, 1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School; in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Mohammedans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a boarding house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Pro. of Philosophy, Rev. W. A. Mansell, M. A., B. D.

Professor of Science,	.. Rev. Geo. C. Hewes, B.S., B.D.
Professor of Eng. Literature,	Rev. D.L. Thoburn, B.A., B.D.
Professor of Mathematics,	.. Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Professor of History,	.. Binaybhusan Ghose, B. A.
Professor of Persian and Arabic,	Mirza' Mohammed Hadi.
Professor of Sanskrit,	.. Barada Nandan Sarcar.
Business Department,	.. Mr. H. L. Roscoe.

(6)

JABBALPORE COLLEGE, JABBALPORE.

Affiliated in Arts 1891, in Law 1889.

Instructive Staff..

Principal & Profr. of Maths.	.. E. D. Archibald, M. A.
Profr. of Phy. Sc. & Asst. Do. of Maths.	} Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L. C. E.
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Kailash C. Dutt, M. A.
Do. Persian	.. Dwarka Prasad, B. A.
Do. English	.. Hari Dhan Bandopadhaya, M.A.

(7)

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

Affiliated in Arts, 1890, and 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the school at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890, encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890; and it is now (1893) recognised by it for the purposes of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness

Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present young ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this Institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of Colonel Sir Michael Filose, Director of Public Instruction, and Sir Suba of Malwa.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 135 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Prof. of Logic, Maths.,   Bapu N. Dhekne, M. A.
Profr. of History & Phy. Science .. Anant V. Khot, B. Sc.
Professor of History   .. M. K. Dowle, M. A.
Professor of English and Sanskrit.. S. G. Parchure, B. A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit .. Kashinath Shastri.
Professor of Arabic and Persian .. Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.

And Ten Assistant Teachers.

(8)

LASHKAR COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED 1890, AND 1893.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Professor of History .. Pran Nath Pandit.
Professor of English   .. B. Surendro Nath, M. A.
Professor of Logic and Philosophy P. Mathura Prasad, M. A.
    Do.   of Mathematics   .. M. Shankar Lal, M. A.
    Do.   of Science   ..   .. B. Janki Nath, B. A.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics   .. B. Upendro Nath, B. A.
Professor of Persian and Arabic .. M. Turab Ali.
    Do.   of Sanskrit ..   .. P. Som Nath Shastri.

III.—UP TO THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINA-TION IN ARTS.

(1)
HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a boarding house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few municipal and other local scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs. 21, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other lead-ing citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal	..	Sita Ram, B.A.
First Assistant	..	Mahabir Prasad, B.A.
Second Do.	..	Lakshmi Nath Sukul, B.A.
Third Do.	..	Sita Ram, B.A.
Persian Teacher	..	Munshi Tej Rai.
Sanskrit	..	Pandit Devi Prasad.

(2)
RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORAH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871

the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, college classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C. B., K. C. S. I., a warm supporter of the school from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal. ..	.. Rev. E. S. Oakley.
Profr. of Logic &c...	.. „ F. F. Longman.
Profr. of History.	.. Mr. J. C. Chatterjea, B. A.
Profr. of Mathcs. & Science	.. Mr. J. Johory.
Ditto of Sanskrit. ·	.. Pt. Devi Datt Pande.
Ditto of Persian.	.. Moulvi M. Husain.

And 16 Teachers in the School Department.

(3)

St. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the Survey

Department, the Government Education Department High Standard, the University of Allahabad, and other Public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	.. Rev. J. Doogan, O. C.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. and Classics	.. Glyn Barlow, M. A.
Do. Classics and Mathematics	.. D. P. Lundy, B. A.
Do. Maths. and Phy. Science	.. E. Van Roy.

With seven Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

(4)

St. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts' Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs. 27, and ordinary at Rs. 20 each ; the fee for day scholars is Rs. 4 each per mensem. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector ..	.. Rev. F. Joseph Carroll.
Vice Rector-Head Master	.. Rev. F. Amphian Plunket.
Professor of Mathematics	.. B. Paul.
Professor of Science	.. V. Subaraha, B. A.

With seven Assistant Masters and one Munshi.

(5)
PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1891.

Principal ..	..	.. Rev. H. Mansell, M. A.
Head Haster	..	.. C. U. Rossellet, B. A.

And five Assistant Teachers.

(6)
GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1891.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	..	Miss Bailey.
First Assistant ..	..	Miss Blanchett.

With six Assistant Teachers and one Urdu Teacher.

(7)
WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892.

The school was opened in 1870. A High School department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F. A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for Collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary according to accommodation from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16.

There is a Training class for Teachers connected with the school ; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Miss I. Thoburn.
Latin and Physical Science ..	Miss Peraine, B. A.
English Literature and Persian,	Miss Singh, B. A.
Mathematics	R. N. Chatterji, B. A.
High School Teacher ..	Miss Hunt.

With ten Assistant Teachers.

(8)

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892.

The Christ Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M. A.
Professor of English & Logic.	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M. A.
Profr. of Eng. and Maths. ..	A. Crosthwaite, B. A.
Do. of History.. ..	H. D. Ghose.
Do. of Mathematics ..	U. R. Clement, B. A.
Do. of Persian	M. Mahmud Mirza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Pandit Madho Ram.

(9)

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892, IN LAW 1893.

Principal	Mr. W. Bonnaud.
Professor of English ..	Babu Ganga Prasada, M. A.

Professor of Mathematics .. Babu Basant Lal, B. A.

Do. of Science .. Bbau Jeoti Prasad Bejal, M. A.

Do. of Persian .. Maulvi Mohd. Yaqub Ali, B. A.

Do. of Sanskrit .. Pandit Mukh Ram, B. A.

Do. of Law .. Mr. Piarey Lal, Bar-at-Law.

(10)

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS—1893.

Principal .. Pandit Suraj Prakash, M. A

Professor of English Litera-
ture and Logic. .. Sangam Lal, M. A., LL. B.

Do. Mathematics and
Physical Science .. Raghubir Prasad, M. A.

18

XI.

QUESTION PAPERS.

— :o:o: —

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL

EXAMINATIONS.

1894.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

F. L. THOMSON ESQ. M. A. ⎫
W. C. HORST ESQ. B. A. ⎬ *Examiners.*
J. W. BACON ESQ. M. A. ⎭

1.   Fully explain the meaning of the following words and show by short sentences how you would use them :—chrysalis, periphrasis, libertine, tutelar, parasite, genuflexions, postilion, friars, strenuous, aphorism.

2.   Bring out the meaning of each of the following phrases using the simplest language you can :—

(1) To fight by proxy ; (2) every now and then ; (3) to imbibe another's spirit ; (4) to be made for each other ; (5) to proceed to extremities.

3.   The student is expected to bring out clearly and concisely the meaning of each of the following proverbs and sayings. He should use simple language and explain any metaphors.

i. It is better t o wear out than to rust out.

ii, None of us liveth to himself or dieth to himself.

iii. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

iv. Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall.

v. Keep me innocent, make others great.

vi. Be not quick of tongue and slow of deed.

4. (*a*) Write in the *indirect* form the parts of the following that are in the *direct* form of narration.

(*b*) Explain the phrases in bold type.

(*c*) Answer briefly the questions in italics.

A Greek quotation, and in a coach too, roused the slumbering professor from a kind of dog-sleep in a snug corner of the vehicle. Shaking his head and rubbing his eyes, ' I think, young gentleman,' said he, 'you favoured us just now with a quotation from Sophocles ; I do not happen to recollect it there.' ' Oh, sir !,' replied our tyro, ' the quotation is word for word as I have repeated it, and in Sophocles too : but I suspect, sir, that it is some time since you we re at college:'

Why did the professor shake his head? What is meant by a ' dog leep '? What is the force of the words, ' there' and ' our '? Give one-word equivalent in meaning to ' word for word.' What did the young man mean when he said, " I suspect, sir, that it is some time since you were at College"?

5. In the three following passages, bring out the meaning in simple and concise sentences ; answer the questions in italics very briefly ; explain, in foot-notes, the meaning of words or phrases in bold type.

(*a*) Dr. Duncan knew that, even in the poorest family, there were odds and ends of income apt to be frittered away in unnecessary expenditure. He saw some thrifty cottagers using the expedient of a cow, or a bit of garden-ground, as a savings bank— finding their return of interest in the shape of butter and milk, or garden produce, and it occurred to him that there were other villagers—

single men and young women—for whom some analogous mode of storing away their summer's savings might be provided, and a fair rate of interest returned upon their little investments.

What is the difference in meaning between "income" and "salary"? If a man spends his money unnecessarily, what is he said to be? What are men who take more than a fair rate of interest on money, called? Why is there reference made to summer's savings, and not to the savings of winter?

(*b*) I look back on that part of my life with little satisfaction: it was a period of gloom and savage unsociability; by degrees I sunk into a kind of corporeal torpor: or, if aroused into activity by the spirit of youth, wasted the exertion in splenetic and vexatious tricks, which alienated the few acquaintances whom compassion had yet left me. So I crept on in silent discontent, unfriended, and unpitied, indignant at the present, careless of the future; an object at once of apprehension and dislike.

Parse the word 'object.' What is the difference in meaning between 'apprehension' and 'dislike'? Who wrote this passage and to whom does it refer?

(*c*)   Dark and voluminous the vapours rise,
    And hang their horrors in the neighbouring skies,
    While through the Stygian veil that blots the day
    In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play.
    But oh! what muse, and in what powers of song,
    Can trace the torrent as it burns along?
    Havoc and devastation in the van,
    It marches o'er the prostrate works of man.

Parse the word 'devastation.' What do the words 'Stygian' and 'muse' mean? What is referred to in this passage, and who is its author?

6. Passages from books not prescribed.

Re-write the following in your own words so as to bring out the sense fully. Make your sentences short and simple.

(*a*) Ancient Greece was as much distinguished for her artistic productions as for her natural beauty. Her sculpture and her architecture, as well as her poetry, are the admiration and envy of the modern world. Artists do not hope to surpass ; it is their highest ambition to copy, and, if possible, to approach, the works of her great masters. And yet neither her natural beauty nor her artistic skill could preserve her from national degradation and decay. The beauty remains, but the greatness has passed away.

> " Eternal summer gilds her yet,
> " But all except her sun is set."

(*b*)
> Rustum answer'd not, but hurl'd
> His spear ; down from the shoulder, down it came,
> As on some partridge in the corn a hawk,
> That long has tower'd in the airy clouds,
> Drops like a plummet ; Sohrab saw it come,
> And sprang aside, quick as a flash ; the spear
> Hiss'd, and went quivering down into the sand,
> Which it sent flying wide ; — then Sohrab threw
> In turn, and full struck Rustum's shield ; sharp rang,
> The iron plates rang sharp, but turn'd the spear.

ENGLISH.

SECOND PAPER.

C, H. LINTON ESQ., M. A.
REVD. G. B. RULACH
B. F. MUTTI ESQ.
H. F. MANLEY ESQ., B. A.
} *Examiners.*

1. Define a material noun, and an abstract noun ; and make a single sentence of each to exemplify its use as a common noun. Name the class to which the nouns noted below belong—

Fox has been called the English *Demosthenes.* This stone is a *brilliant.* The *armies* of Europe. The *jury* were kept without food. Give the plural of father-in-law, lieutenant-governor, echo, grotto.

Whi h of the two : London's streets, or the streets of London, would

be the proper expression to use, and why ? Parse *yours*, in ' this horse of *yours*.'

2, What meaning has the word *few*, in the following expressions:—

He read few books, he read a few books, and, he read the few books he had ; and the word *some*, in, some enemy hath done this, there were some twenty people present.

Give the comparative and superlative forms of evil, late, much, few.

How would you explain the degrees of comparison in adjectives that seemingly do not admit of comparison, as, for example, their occurrence in such expressions as—I am *more or less certain* ; he has the *most perfect* manners.

3, What is a reflexive pronoun, and what purposes does it serve ? Illustrate your answer by means of sentences. Give the force of *they* in—They say there is a thing called light ; of *it* in—What a pretty little girl it s ; of *what* in—What a sad tale ! and of *who* in—Who acts rightly, acts wisely. Parse *that* in—The strength of the lion is greater than that of the horse.

4, What is a factitive verb, and what a cognate object ? What difference is there between the gerund and the participle ? Give examples to explain your answer. What is the chief use of the present indefinite tense ? Am I right in saying, ' I *start* to-night for Cawn-pore '?

Give the meaning of the past perfect tense ; and state into what tense the verb expressing the previous action is put, and into what tense the verb expressing the subsequent action. Illustrate your answer by means of an example. Explain the force of *had* in—You had better see him about it ; and parse *see*.

5, Define an adverb. Make sentences to show the use of much, little, and only as adverbs and adjectives. Give an instance of an adverb used as the complement to a verb of incomplete predication. Make sentences to show the use of *before* as a preposition and an adverb ; and of *that* as a conjunction and a relative pronoun.

6. (a) Supply each of the following blanks with the proper preposition—He fell—the water; he was displeased—me; I am averse—change; he was angry—me; he wept—the story; beware—the dog; this is foreign—the enquiry; he is an adept—philosophy.

(b) Substitute pronouns for the words printed in italics :—

(1) This is the man, *and* I met *this man*.

(2) This ring is like the *ring* you wear.

(c) In the following, change the active voice to the passive, and the passive to the active—some one threw a stone; the dog was stolen by my friend; they made Napoleon Emperor of France; this tree was planted by my father.

(d) Insert suitable conjunctions in the following blanks :—

He did his best—he did not succeed; he will succeed—he is in earnest; stone walls do not a prison make,—iron bars a cage; I will not rise from my seat—I am bidden.

7. Correct the following and explain the nature of the grammatical error in each—I am much glad to see you; one must provide for his family; I have written to his last year; the lady was vexed at the tailor spoiling her dress; he said me I will come; I think I will pass; she is older from him; unless you do not work hard, you will be plucked.

8. Analyse—(1) When the Gothic nations came into Europe, they found it lighted with the sun and moon of Hebrew and Greek genius.

(2) I wish to know where you live.

9. Change from the Direct to the Indirect form of narration :—

(1) "There is yet room," he cried, "and there is strength enough yet, both in the element and in me."

(2) "Say, rather, child !" replied the advancing form, " say rather that nothing of beautiful or of glorious lives its own true life until my wing hath passed over it,'

ENGLISH.

THIRD PAPER.

Translation.

DR. G. THIBAUT, PH. D., *Examiner.*

Translate into English :—

A.

جس طرح دريا ابر سے سمندر كا پاني ليتا هى اور پهر
سمندر كو واپس ديتا هى اوسى طرح سے شكرگذار كا دل
اُن فائدوں كو جو اُسنے حاصل كيئے هيں اپنے محسن
كو پهونچانے سے خوش هوتا هى - وه نهايت خنده روئي
سے احسانات كو قبول كرتا هى اور اپنے مهربان محسن
كو نهايت محبت اور قدر كي نگاه سے ديكهتا هى - اگر
معاوضۀ احسان اُسكے امكان سے باهر هو تو وه اپنے دل ميں
نهايت شكر گذاري كے جوش سے اُسكو یاں ركهتا هى -
وه تا مدت العمر اپنے محسن كے احسانات فراموش نهيں
كرتا ٭

سخى كے هاتهه مثل آسماني ابر كے هيں جسكي بارش
سے زمين پر پهل اور پهول اور جڑي اور بوئي پيدا هوتي
هى - مگر احسان فراموش كا دل مثل ريگستان كے بالو كے
هى جو كل بارش كا پاني جذب كرليتا هى اور كچهه بهي
پيدا نهيں كرتا ٭

B.

زمانه قديم ميں خبر ليجانے كے ليئے كبوتر اكثر استعمال
كيئے جاتے تهے - جب روميوں نے ميتينا كا محاصره كيا

تھا تب بروٹس اور ہارشیس کے درمیان میں کبوتر کے
ذریعہ سے خط و کتابت جاري تھي - يونان ميں جب
اولمپيا كے ورزش كے نامي كہيل ہوا كرتے تھے تب بازي جيتنے
والے اپنے دوستوں كو اكثر كبوتر كے ذريعہ سے فوراً خبر
بھيجتے تھے - اكسفورڈ اور كيمرج كے اخير كشتي راني كے
نتيجے كي پہلي خبر مع اُسكي تصوير كے گريفك اخبار كے
پاس كبوتر كے ذريعہ سے پہونچي تھي - روزانہ اخبار دريافت
خبر كے ليئے كبوتر كو اكثر استعمال ميں لاتے ہيں -
كبوتر كي تيز پروازي اور اُنكي طاقت بازو كا حال سفنے
سے تعجب ہوتا ہي اور جلد يقين نہيں ہوتا - مثلاً
يہ بات صحيح ہي كہ امريكا سے اڑنے والا كبوتر بحر
إتلانٹك كو پار كرسكتا ہي اور سرلہ سو ميل چوبيس
گھنٹوں ميں طي كرتا ہي ۞

C.

ہاتھي كا حافظہ بہت قوي ہوتا ہي اور اِس جانور
كي عمر بھي بہت بڑي ہوتي ہي - وہ اپنے بچپين كے
مہاوت كو اپنے بڑھاپے ميں بھي پہچانتا ہي - ايك
ہاتھي پر بوجھ لادكر لوگ كہيں لئے جاتے تھے كہ جنگل
ميں شير كي بو پاكے وہ ڈركر بھاگ گيا - تيرہ سل كے بعد
وہي ہاتھي بہت سے جنگلي ہاتھيوں كے ساتھ پھنسايا
گيا جبكہ اُسكي تمام خصلت اور عادت جنگلي ہاتھيوں

لي سي ہوگئي تھي ۔كسيكي ہمت نہيں ہوتي تھي
کہ اُسکے قريب جاوے ليكن اُسکا پرانا مہاوت اُسكو
پكاركر اُسکے پاس چلا گيا اوركان پكڑ كر بيٹھنے کا حكم
ديا ۔ اِس ہاتھي نے اُسكو فوراً پہچان ليا اور بلا عذر
بيٹھ گيا اور پھر اُسكو اپنے مہاوت كي اِطاعت ميں
كچھہ عذر نہرہا اور ايك دم ميں پلوے ہاتھي جيسا
ہوگيا ✲

HINDI

Translate into English:—

A.

जैसे नदियां अपने जल को समुद्र में बहा कर लेजाती हैं जहां से वे
उस जल को पाती हैं इसी प्रकार कृतज्ञ जनको बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है
जब वह अपने उपकार को वहीं पहुंचा देता है जहां से उसने पाया था ॥

वह बड़ी प्रसन्नता से अपने उपकारी का गुण मानता है और उससे
प्रेमभाव प्रकट करता है और उसका मान और आदर करता है ॥

यदि अपने उपकारी का प्रत्युपकार करना उसके सामर्थ्य के बाहर
हो तो वह बड़े प्रेम से उसका स्मरण अपने हृदयमें रखता है। वह
उसको यावज्जीवन नहीं भूलता ॥

उदारजन का हाथ आकाश के मेघ के समान है जिस के जल से
फुल फल और जड़ीबूटी पुष्ट होती है ॥ परन्तु कृतघ्न का हृदय बलुई
मरुभूमि के समान है जो आकाश के सब जल को निगल जाती है और
अपने में सुखा लेती है और कुछ भी उत्पन्न नहीं करती ॥

B.

प्राचीन काल में लोग समाचार भेजने के लिये बहुधा कबूतर को
काम में लाते रहे। जब रोमवालों ने मोडेना को घेर लिया था तो ब्रूटस
और हार्शियस से कबूतरों के द्वारा लिखा पढ़ी होती थी ॥

ग्रीस देश में जब ओलिम्पिया के कसरत के खेल होते थे तो बाज़ी जीतने वाले अपने मित्रों को बहुधा कबूतरों के द्वारा तुरन्त समाचार भेजते थे । आक्स्फोर्ड और केम्ब्रिज के साथ जो पिछले साल नाव का दौड़ हुआ था उसके हार जीत का समाचार सचित्र कबूतर के द्वारा पहिले ग्राफ़िक समाचार पत्र को पहुँचा था ॥ प्रत्यहिक समा- चार पत्र प्रायः समाचार के लिये कबूतर को काम में लाते हैं ।

कबूतर की तेज़ी और उसकी शक्ति का वर्णन सुनने से आश्चर्य होता है । और शीघ्र विश्वास नहीं होता । यथा यह बात प्रामाणिक है कि अमेरिका का समाचार-वाहक कबूतर आट्लाण्टिक सागर का पार हो सक्ता है और सोलह सौ मील २४ घंटे में उड़ता है ॥

C.

हाथियों की स्मृतिशक्ति तीक्ष्ण होती है । और उनकी आयु भी अधिक होती है । वे अपने वचपन के महावत को बुढ़ापे में भी पहचान लेते हैं ॥

एक पलुआ हाथी पीठ पर बोझा लादे लिये जाता था कि जङ्गल में बाघ का गन्ध पाकर डर कर भाग गया । डेढ़ साल के पीछे वही हाथी कई जङ्गली हाथियों के साथ फसाया गया । अब उसके सब स्वभाव और व्यवहार जङ्गली हाथियों के से होगये थे । किसी को साहस न होता था कि उसके समीप जावें । पर उसका पुराना महावत उसे पुकार कर उसके पास चला गया और कान पकड़ बैठने को कहा हाथी ने तुरन्त उसे पहचान लिया विना उज़र के बैठ गया । और फिर उसको महावत की आज्ञा में कुछ भी उज़र न रहा । वह एक बारगी पलुआ हाथी सा हो गया ॥

MARATHI.

१.

ज्याप्रमाणें नद्या आपलें पाणी समुद्रांत वाहून नेतात कीं ज्यापासून त्यांस तें मिळालें असतें, त्याचप्रमाणें कृतज्ञ मनुष्याचें चित्त, ज्यापा- सून त्यास लाभ झाला असेल त्याचा मोबदला, लाभ करून देणारास

मळाला ह्मण्जे फार प्रसन्न होतें. तो मोठ्या आनंदानें आपल्यावर उपकार करणाऱ्याचे गुण गातो, त्याजविषयीं प्रेमभाव प्रगट करितो, व त्याचा मान व आदर करितो ; परंतु जर परोपकार करणाऱ्याच्या उपकारांचा प्रत्युपकार करणें शक्तीचे बाहेर असेल तर तो त्यांचें स्मरण आपले हृदयांत ठेवितो. तेंतो यावज्जीव विसरत नाहीं. उदार मनुष्याचा हात आकाशांतील मेघाप्रमाणें आहे ; ज्याच्या पाण्यानें फुलें, फळें व वनस्पति ह्यांचींवृद्धी होते. परन्तु कृतघ्न मनुष्याचें हृदय रेताळ वाळवंटासारखें असतें, जें वाळवंट आकाशांतील सर्वें पाणी शोषून घेऊन आपल्यांत ठेवतें व त्याजपासून कांहीं ही उत्पन्न करीत नाहीं.

२.

हत्तीची स्मरणशक्ति फार असते. व त्याला आयुष्यही पुष्कळ असतें. तो आपल्या लहानपणांतील महातास वृद्धापकाळींही ओळ खून काढितो. एकदां कांहीं लोक हत्तीवर बोझा लादून कोंठें जात होते. व पुढें रानांत वाघाचा वास आल्यावरून तो भिऊन पळाला रीडवर्षांनंतर तो पुष्कळ जङ्गली हत्तींच्या वरोबर फसून पकडला गेला. त्याचा स्वभाव व इतर सर्वे व्यवहार जङ्गलांतल्या हत्तींसारखे झाले होते. त्याच्या जवळ जाण्यास कोणासही धीर होईना. मग त्याचा जुना महात त्यास हाक मारून त्याचा जवळ गेला व त्याचा कान धरून त्यास खालीं बसण्याविषयीं खूण केली. हत्ती ती खूण ताबडतोब ओळखून निमूटपणेंखालीं बसला व विनतक्रार महाताच्या आज्ञेंत एका पाळींव हत्तींसारखा राहिला.

३.

प्राचीनकाळीं बातमी घेऊन जाण्याच्या कामांत कबूतराचाच वारंवार उपयोग करीत असत. जेव्हां रोमवाल्यांनीं मोडिनास वेढा घातला होता तेव्हां ब्रूटस व होरेश्यस या दोघांमध्यें कबूतरचे द्वारा पत्रव्यवहार चालत असे.

ग्रीस देशामध्यें ऑलिम्पिआचे प्रसिद्ध खेळ होत असत तेव्हां

खेळ जिंकणारे लोक वारंवार आपल्या मित्रांस बहुतकरून कबूतरांच्या
द्वारा ताबडतोब बातमी पाठवीत असत.

आक्सफर्ड व केम्ब्रिज ह्यांमध्यें गेल्या सालीं गलबतांची शर्यत
लागली होती तेव्हां त्यांत हारणाऱ्यांची व जिंकणाऱ्यांची बातमी चित्रांचें
कच्चे नमुन्यासहित कबूतरांचे द्वारा प्रथमतः भाफ्रिक समाचार पत्रास
पाठविली होती.

दररोज निघणारीं वर्तमान पत्रें विशे षेंकरून बातम्या मिळविण्याक-
रितां वारंवार कबूतरांचाच उपयोग करितात.

कबूतरांची चलाखी व शक्तीचें वर्णन ऐकून फार आश्चर्य वाटतें.
व त्यावर विश्वास बसत नाहीं. परंतु ही गोष्ट खरी आहे कीं,
अमेरिकेंतील बातमी नेणारें कबूतर अट्लांटिक महासागराच्या पार
उडून जातें व तें २४ तासांत १६०० मैल उडतें.

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

Quand l'enfant pleure. il est mal à son aise, il a quelque besoin qu'il
ne saurait satisfaire ; on examine, on cherche ce besoin, on le trouve,
on y pourvoit. Quand on ne le trouve pas ou quand on n' y
peut pourvoir, les pleurs continuent, on en est importuné : on flatte
l'enfant pour le faire taire, on le berce on lui chante pour l'endormir :
s'il s'opiniâtre, on s'impatiente, on le menace ; des nourrices brutales
le frappent quelquefois. Voilà d'étranges lecons pour son entrée à la
vie. Je n'oublieari jamais d'avoir vu un de ces incommodes pleureurs
ainsi frappé par sa nourrice. Il se tut sur-le-champ : je le crus intimidé.
Je me disais, ce sera une âme servile dont on n' obtieadra rien que par
la rigueur. Je me trompais ; le malheureux suffoquait de colére, il avait
perdu la respiration ; je le vis devernir violet. Un moment après
vinrent les cris aigus ; tous les signes du ressentiment, de la fureur, du
désespair de cet âge étaient dans ses accents. Je craignis qu'il n' ex-
pirât dans cette agitation. Quand j'aurais douté que le sentiment du
juste et de l'injuste fût inné daus le cœur de l'homme, cet exemple seul
m'aurait convaincu. Je suis sûr qu'un tison ardent tombé par hasard sur

la main de cet enfant lui eût été mains sensible que ce coup assez léger, mais donné dans l'intention manifeste de l'offenser.

ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(*For Candidates whose Vernacular is English.*)

Write a short Sketch of the Life of *either*

Alfred the Great ;

or

Mary Stuart ;

or

Nelson.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M. A. } *Examiners.*
Babu Mohini Kanta Ghatak, M. A.

1. (*a*) A multiplication sum having been worked is partially rubbed out'; the figures that remain are the entire multiplicand 999 and the last three digits 193 in the product.

Restore the complete work.

(*b*) Simplify $\dfrac{1}{1\frac{1}{20}} \times \dfrac{1 + \cdot0025 \times \cdot05}{1.0025 - \cdot05} - \dfrac{45 \times \cdot35}{8}$

2. (*a*) What decimal of Rs. 100 must be added to $\dfrac{141}{1496}$ of Rs. 5·10·8 that the sum may be 10 annas ?

(*b*) Extract the square root of 25·6.

3. Two trains start at the same time from Mirzapur and Delhi and proceed towards each other at the rates of 16 and 21 miles per hour respectively. When they meet it is found that one train has travelled 60 miles more than the other. Find the distance between the two stations.

4. Two years and six months ago, I borrowed a sum which with simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum now amounts to Rs. 638-4-0. Find the sum.

5. (*a*). Divide $(x \times y)^3 - 8z^3$ by $x + y - 2z$

(*b*). Shew that $(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) + 1$ is a perfect square.

6. Resolve into elementary factors: $39x^2 - 7x - 22$, $x4 + 2x^2 + 9$, $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ and $(a+b-3c)^2 - a - b + 3c$.

7. Simplify : $\left\{ \dfrac{ax}{x^2 - y^2} - \dfrac{b}{y-x} - \dfrac{a}{x+y} \right\} \div$
$$\left\{ \dfrac{ax}{a^2 - b^2} - \dfrac{y}{b-a} - \dfrac{x}{a+b} \right\}$$

8. Solve : (i) $\dfrac{1}{x+a} + \dfrac{1}{x+b} = \dfrac{1}{x+a+b} + \dfrac{1}{x}$

(ii) $\dfrac{a+b}{x} - 5b = \dfrac{a-b}{y} - a$ and

$$\dfrac{a}{x} - 2a = \dfrac{b}{y} - 3b.$$

9. A says to B : Two-fifths of my salary is $\dfrac{4}{25}$ of yours, and the difference between our salaries is Rs. 600. What is A's salary ?

10. If $a : b = c : d$, prove that $a : a+c = a+b : a+b+c+d$.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND PAPER.
Euclid and Mensuration.

BABU HARI DAS GARGARI, M. A.
MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI, } *Examiners.*

1. Define a *parallelogram*, a *gnomon*, an *arc*, and a *Segment* of a circle.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other each to each and have likewise their bases equal, then the angle

which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides of the other.

3. Construct a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and that part together with the square of the other part.

5. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote; and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

6. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

7. Inscribe a square within an equilateral triangle.

8. In a circle two chords AEB and CED intersect at E. Prove that the angles subtended by AC and BD at the centre are together double of the angle AEC.

9. A rectangular field of 5 acres, 200 yards long, is planted with trees in rows perpendicular to the length—one yard from row to row and one yard from tree to tree in the same row. If a width of a yard all round the field remain unplanted, find the number of trees. If the same number of trees were planted on the circumference of a circle at the same distance apart, what would be the diameter of the circle.

10. Prove the formula for determining the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle whose sides are given.

The radius of the circle inscribed in an equilateral triangle is 10 feet. Find the area of the triangle.

11. Make a rough sketch and find the area of a field ABCD from the following measures taken in links; and find the length of the perpendicular from A on CD.

BM the perpendicular from B on AC=400
DN the perpendicular from D on AC=300
AM=300, AN=400, AC=625.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

نقل ان ضمرة الا سدي كان قتالا للرجال منازلا
للابطال و كان مع ذلك نحيفا قصيرا تنبو العين عنه –
و كان قد قتل ناسا من العرب – ثم ان نعمان بن المنذر
اللخمي جمع له المراصد و جعل فيه الجعايل – و اعياه
ذلك – فكتب اليه بامان و جعل له مائة من الابل – إن
اتاه – فقدم عليه – فلما راه – نبت عينه عنه – و ازدراه
و استصغر امره – و قال اذت ضمرة الاسدي الذي بلغني
عنه ما بلغ – قال نعم فقال النعمان تسمع بالمعيدي خير
من ان تراه و ارسلها مثلا – فقال ضمرة ابيت اللعن –
إنما المرء باصغريه قلبه و لسانه – فان قاتل – قاتل –
بجنان – و إن نطق ٭ نطق بلسان – ماذكال
الرجال بقفزان ولا توزن بميزان – فاعجب ذلك النعمان –
و قال لله ابوك ٭

2. Make a list of the various parts of speech contained in the above,
giving singulars of plurals and plurals of singulars.

3. Translate into English :—

انهض الي المعالي ٭ و اجسر ولا تبالي
وخذ من الزمان ٭ حظا فانت فان
من عشق المعاليا ٭ لم يخف المياليا

و المهج الابيـة * الهمـم العليـة
منك و الامنيـة * تقـرب المنيـة
اضعاف ماكان رجا * و ربما نال الفتى
نفسـة لم يذكر * لولا خطار عنتر
والنصر بالمصابره * المجد بالمخاطره
و شاور التجاربا * من خشي العواقبا
و يحرز المناصبا * لم يبلغ المراتبا

4. Explain the allusion or allusions in question 3.

5. Translate into English :—

اعيني جودا بارك الله فيكما
على ها ليكن لاترى لهما مثلا
على سيد البطحاء وابن رئيسها
وسيدة النسوان اول من صلى
مهذبة قد طيب الله خيمها
مباركة و الله ساق لها الفضلا
مصابهما ادجى لي الجو والهوا
فبت اقاسي منهما الهم و الثكلا
لقد نصرا في الله دين محمد
على من بغى في الدين قد رعيا الا

6. Write out the poetical extract, in question 5 with vowel marks; and say who are meant by هالكيين

7. Translate into English; and point out the antecedent of فيهما mentioning the sense of the antecedent :—

اعرابي سرق غاشية من على سرج ثم دخل المسجد

يصلي فقرا الامام هل اتك حديث الغاشيه فقال يا فقيه
لا تد خل في الفضول فلما قرأ وجوه يومثذ خاشعة قال
خذو غاشيتكم ولا يخشع وجهي لابارك الله لكم فيها
ثم رماها من يده و خرج ✻

8. Repeat any six Arabic couplets from memory; give vowel marks
to your writing; and translate them.

ARABIC.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULEI SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A., *Examiner*.

1. Translate the following into Arabic and give vowel marks to your
translation :—

O God ! Thee we worship and from Thee we ask help. Show us
the right path. I saw the two horses of the king galloping fast and
breathing hard. Two men cried. The woman quarrelled with her hus-
band. The wife and the husband quarrelled with each other. He had
three companions. I gave him five hundred *dirhems*. Zaid is the
most learned of his father's sons. Zaid is more learned than his bro-
thers. This book extends over three hundred and fifty-seven pages.
Zaid, who is a good horseman, came to me. Omar went away on
horseback. This box contains diverse articles. I saw a Musalman woman
crying and wailing. Joseph is your brother. Call your brother and tell
him to fetch a quantity of wheat for me from the market. Zaid went
to Omar and took Bakar to him. John brought happy news to me. Is
John standing? Did he stand? If Omar comes to me today I will
give him two *dirhems*.

2. Translate the following into English :—

حب المال يفسد المآل – ان المنية تضحكك بالامنية –
صدور الاحرار قبور الاسرار – من اطاع غضبه اضاع ادبه –
من لم يقنع لم يشبع – الثواب يحصل بالعمل لا بالكسل –

من قل صدقه قل صديقه - فكثرك بفضلك خير منك باصلك - من كثرت اياديه قلت اعاديه الحظ للفقير مال وللغني جمال - عدو عاقل خير من صديق جاهل - صديقك من صدقك لامن صدقك - الدنيا دارالغرور لا داراالسرور - الدنيا ظل زائل والشاب ضيف راحل - بعد الكدر صفو و بعد المطر صحو - لا يعرف النور من النار الا الابرار - اترك الدنيا لطلابها و اطرح الجيفة لكلابها - الجاهل يطلب المال والعاقل يطلب الكمال - الرزق مقسوم - الحريص محروم البخيل مذموم - الحسود مغموم - صبرك على الاكتساب خير من حاجتك الى الاصحاب - القليل مع التدبير خير من الكثير مع التبذير - اطلب الجار قبل الدار - والرفيق قبل الطريق - اذا طلبت العز فاطلبه بالطاعه - و اذا طلبت الغنى فاطلبه بالقناعه - لا فرح الا بالحسنات ولا حزن الا بالسيئات ✱

3　How do the Arabic Grammarians divide the several parts of speech? Mention these divisions and their subdivisions, with their examples.

4.　Mention the أسباب منع صرف ; giving instances in each case

5.　In what do تفعيل and أفعال agree and in what do they differ? Illustrate your answer with examples.

6.　Mention حروف النداء, distinguishing their usages from each other.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A. } *Examiners.*
MUNSHI MAHESH PRASAD,

1. Translate the following into English :—

سرخ زنبورے بر مگس عسل زور آورد تا وے را طعمۀ
خود سازد – بزاري برآمد که باوجود این همه شهد
و عسل مرا چه محل که آنرا بگذاري و بمن رغبت آري –
زنبور گفت اگر آن شهد است تو شهد را كاني – اگر آن
عسل است تو سر چشمۀ آني ٭   ٭ قطعه ٭

اي خوش آن مرد حقيقت که به پيغام و سلام
رو بتابد بسوي مائدۀ وصل رود
اصل چون روے نمايد زپس پردۀ فرع
فرع را باز گذارد بسوي اصل رود

2. Explain in Persian the قطعه in question 1. as clearly as you can.

3. Translate the following into English :—

راجه نرسنگه ديو از راجپوتان بنديله که رعايت
يافتۀ من است و در شجاعت و نيكذاتي از امثال و اقران
خود امتياز تمام دارد بمنصب سه هزاري سرفرازي يافت –
باعث ترقي و رعايت او آن شد که در آواخر عهد پدر
بزرگوارم شيخ ابوالفضل راكه از شيخ زادهاے هندوستان
بمزيت فضل و دانائي امتياز تمام داشت و ظاهر خود را
بزيور اخلاص آراسته بقيمت گرانسنگ بپدرم فروخته بود

از صوبهٔ دکن طلب داشتند - و چون خاطر او بمن
صاف نبود همیشه در ظاهر و باطن سخنان مذکور
میساخت - و درین آیام که بنابر افساد فتنه انگیزان
خاطر مبارک والد بزرگوارم فی الجمله از من آزردگي
داشت یقین بود که اگر دولت ملازمت دریابد باعث
زیادتي آن غبار خواهد گشت و مانع دولت مواصلت
گردیده کار بجاے خواهد رسانید که بضرورت از سعادت
خدمت محروم باید گردید - چون ولایت نرسنگه دیو
برسر راه او واقع بود و در آن آیام در جرگهٔ متمردان جا
داشت باو پیغام فرستادم که اگر سر راه بران مفسد فتنه
انگیز گرفته اورا نیست و نابود سازد رعایت هاے کلي
از من خواهد یافت - توفیق رفیق او گشته در حیني
که از حوالي ولایت او میگذشت راه بر او بست - و براندك
تردد ے مردم اورا پریشان و متفرق ساخته اورا بقتل آورد
و سر اورا در الهآباد نزد من فرستاد - اگرچه این معني
باعث آزردگي خاطر اشرف حضرت عرش آشیاني گردید
غایة این کار کرد که من بے ملاحظه و دغدغهٔ خاطر
عزیمت آستان بوس درگاه پدر خود کردم - و رفته رفته
ان کدورت ها بصفا مبدل گردید ✼

4. Explain the following :—

احدي - آباداني - عرش آشیاني - همایون - بختي -

5. Translate into English the following :—

چه شب ها نشستم درین دیرگم

که حیرت گرفت آستینم که قم

محیط است علم ملك بر بسیط

قیاس تو بروے نگردد محیط

نه ادراك در کنه ذاتش رسد

نه فکرت بغور صفاتش رسد

توان در بلاغت بسكبان رسید

نه درکنه بیچون سبکان رسید

که خاصان درین ره فرس رانده‌اند

بلا احصي ازتگ فرو مانده اند

نه هرجاے مرکب توان تاختن

که جاها سپر باید انداختن

6. Explain, in Persian, the allusions in question 5.

7. Translate into English the following :—

زلیخا را ز تنهائي چو جاں كاست

براه یوسف از نے خانۀ ساخت

بدو کردند نے بستي حواله

چو موسیقار پر فریاد و ناله

چو کردے از جدائي ناله آغاز

جدا بر خاستي ازهر نے آواز

چو از هجر آتش اندروي گرفتے

ز آتش شعــلہ در هــرنے گرفتـــے

در آن نے بست بود افتادہ خستہ

چو صیدے تیرها گردش نشستہ

ولي از ذوق عشقش چون اثر بود

برو هر تیر گـــوئي نــیشکـــر بود

8. Analyse the first couplet in Persian, in question 7.

9. Write out at least half a dozen of Persian couplets not contained in this question paper, from one or several good Persian poets, refer them to their authors, and translate them.

PERSIAN.
SECOND PAPER.

Munshi Ram Kishen
Maulvi Syed Kalan, M. A,   }   *Examiners.*

1. Translate into English :—

(*a.*) بالجملہ همایون بادشاہ بہ هزار محنت

و مشقت در آگرہ رسید و درانجا توقف صلاح ندانستہ
راهي شد و بعد قطع مسافت در لاهور رسیدہ با برادران
مجلس مشورہ آراست و هر گونہ كنگاش درمیاں آمد –
هریك از برادران موافق راے خود برخلاف رضاے همایون
سخنان دور ازكار مذكور كردند – همایون فرمود كہ فردوس
مكاني یعني بابر بادشاہ هندوستان را بچہ مشقت
تسخیر كردہ اگر از بے اتفاقي شما امروز از حیطۂ تصرف
برآید بادشاهان روے زمین شما را چہ خواهند گفت
و من هرگاہ تنها برسر غنیم بروم اگر بعنایت الهي فتح

و نصرت روي دهد شما بچه رو مارا خواهيد ديد و اگر
عياذا بالله معامله بطور ديگر شود شمارا در هندوستان
بسر بردن نهايت مشكل است – چون كامران مرزا را
شير خان از راه خديعت اميدوار كرده بود كه ولايت لاهور
برو مسلم داشته باشد مرزا مذكور از معاونت همايون
بادشاه اجتناب ورزيده صلاح جنگ نداد بلكه باتفاق
عسكري مرزا روانه كابل گرديد ❈

(b.) آورده اند كه در ولايت حلب بيشهٔ بود
مشتمل بر درخت بسيار و در آنجا شيرے بود كه همواره
بكشون ريختن جانوران مشغول بودي – سياه گوش كه
ملازم او بود چون صورت حال بدين منوال ديد از نتيجهٔ
ستمگارى او بترسيد و ميخواست كه ترك ملازمت گيرد –
درين فكر روے بصحرا نهاد و بر كنار بيشه موشے ديد
كه بكجهرد تمام بيخ درختے مي برد – درخت بزبان
حال با او ميگويد اي ستمگار چرا به تبر آزار بنياد حيات
مرا زيروزبر ميسازي و مردم را از راحت سايه و منفعت
ميوهٔ من محروم ميگرداني – موش بزارے او التفات
ننموده بهمان جفاكارى اشتغال داشت كه ناگاه مارے از
كمين بيرون آمد و قصد موش كرده بيكدم اورا فرو برد –
سياه گوش ازين صورت تجربهٔ ديگر برداشت و دانست
كه آزارنده جز آزار نه بيند – در همين حال كه مار از

29

خوردن موش فارغ شده درسایهٔ درخت حلقه زد خار
پشتي در آمد و دم مار بدهن گرفته سر درکشید – مار
از غایت اضطراب خود را برو مي زد تا همه اعضایش
بنوك خار سوراخ دار شده جان بمالك دوزخ سپرد –
سیاه گوش از صفحهٔ اعتبار رقمي دیگر مشاهده نمود –
ناگاه روباهے گرسنه بدانجا رسید و خار پشت را دیده
درجست و حلقش بگرفت – و سرش برکنده باقي اجزارا
بخورد – هنوز روباه را فراغت كلي نشده بود که سگ
جهنده چون گرگ درنده ازگوشه درآمد روباه را از هم
بدرید – سیاه گوش را این تجربه ها موجب مزید یقین
گشت و بملازمت شیر آمده اجازت رفتن ازآن بیشه
طلبید
*

مکن بدي که بدي را جزا بدي باشد

بکیش اهل مروت بدي ددي باشد

2. Translate into Persian :—

(a). Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, having conquered
Darius, King of Persia, took an infinite number of prisoners; and, among
others, the wife and mother of Darius. Now, according to the laws of
war, he might with justice have made slaves of them : but he had too
much greatness of soul to make a bad use of his victory ; he therefore
treated them as queens, and showed them the same attentions and res-
pect, as if he had been their subject ; which Darius hearing of said, that
Alexander deserved to be victorious, and was alone worthy to reign in
his stead. Observe by this, how virtue and greatness of soul, compel
even enemies to bestow praises.

July the 24th, 1793.

(*b.*) My dear boy,

I was pleased with your asking me, the last time I saw you, why I had left off writing ; for I looked upon it as a sign that you liked and minded my letters : if that be the case, you shall hear from me often enough; and my letters may be of use, if you will give attention to them; otherwise it is only giving myself trouble to no purpose ; for it signifies nothing to read a thing once, if one does not mind and remember it. It is a sure sign of a little mind, to be doing one thing, and at the same time to be either thinking of another, or not thinking at all.   One should always think of what one is about :   When one is learning, one should not think of play ; and when one is at play, one should not think of one's learning.   Adieu.

Chesterfield.

SANSKRIT.

First Paper.

Babu Debendra Nath Chakravarti M. A., *Examiner.*

1. मार्जारोऽवदत् । अहमत्र गङ्गातीरे नित्यस्नायी निरामिषाशी ब्रह्मचर्येण चान्द्रायणव्रतमाचरँस्तिष्ठामि । युष्माँश्च धर्मज्ञान् मम विश्वासभूमयः पन्थिए : सर्वे सर्वदा ममामे प्रस्तुवन्ति । ततो भवद्भ्यो विद्यावयोवृद्धेभ्यो धर्मं श्रोतुमिहागतः । भवन्तश्चेदृशाधर्मज्ञा यन् माम-तिथिं हन्तुमुद्यताः । गृहस्थस्यैव च धर्मः :—

अरावप्युचितं कार्य्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागते

छेत्तुः पार्श्वगताच्छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः ॥

यद्यप्यन्नं नास्ति तदा प्रीतिवचनेनापि तावदतिथिः पूज्यः । तथाचोक्तं ।

तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक्चतुर्थी च सूनृता ।

एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन ॥

(*a*) Translate the above extract into English :—

(*b*) Parse the underlined words.

(*c*) Decline वयस्, छेत्तृ, प्रीति, वाच् and सत् in the nominative (प्रथमा), genitive (षष्ठी), dative (चतुर्थी), locative (सप्तमी) and acusative (द्वितीया) cases respectively.

(*d*) Conjugate वद्, ज्ञा, स्तु, हन् and ह्र in the second preterite (लिट्), first preterite (लङ्), present tense (लट्), imperative (लोट्), and second future (लृट्) respectively.

(*e*) Change the voices of the slokas quoted above.

(*f*) State the rules justifying the ण in चान्द्रायणं, and ब्रह्मचर्येण.

(*g*) Expound all the तत्पुरुष compounds in the above extract.

2.   Explain fully in Sanskrit:—

(*a*) न स्वल्पस्य कृते भूरि नाशयेत् मतिमान्नरः ।
एतदेव हि पाण्डित्यं यत्स्वल्पाद् भूरिरक्षणं ॥

(*b*) माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन वालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये वको यथा ॥

(*c*) सङ्गमयति विद्यैव नीचगामपि नरं सरित् ।
समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतःपरम् ॥

(*d*)   यश्चावृणोत्यवितथेन कर्मणा
क्रुतं ह्यवन्नमृतं संप्रयच्छन् ।
तं वै मन्येत पितरं मातरं च
तस्मै न द्रुह्येत् कृतमस्य जानन् ॥

(*e*) इह वा तारयेद् दुर्गाद्ति वा प्रेत्य भारत ।
सर्वधा तारयेत् पुत्रः पुत्र इत्युच्यते बुधैः ॥

(1) Decline भूरि in the ablative case (पञ्चमी)

(2) Parse the underlined words.

(3) Who is referred to by भारत in extract (*c*)?

(4) Change the voices of the extracts (*d*) and (*e*).

3. Turn into simple prose:—

(*a*) एतावानेव पुरुषः कृतं यस्मिन्न नश्यति ।
यावच्च कुर्य्यादन्योऽस्य कुर्य्यादु,बहुगुणं ततः ॥

(*b*) ये च वाग्खैनं विध्यन्ति विविक्तमपरापरम् ।

(*c*) शब्दवेध्यं च वितत लघुहस्ता विशारदाः ॥
शेषमेव गते यत् स्यात् तत् प्रसीदतु मे मुनिः ।

(*d*) यद्याचरति कल्याणि शुभं वा यदि वाशुभं ।
तदेव लभते भद्रे कर्त्ता कर्मजमात्मनः ॥

(1) Expound the Samasas in the underlined words.

(2) Write out the present tense of the root जन्.

(3) Translate extract (*a*) into English or Hindi.

(4) Write down the meanings of विविक्तं अपरापरं and लघुहस्ता.

4. Write down the meanings of the following words:—
एकपदी, प्रविद्धं, व्यलीकं,अनक्रोशाः, व्यष्टिः, परिग्राह्यः,साम, बारः, विप्रलब्धः, and निस्त्रिंश:

5 अपास्य हि रसान् भौमांस्तप्त्वाच जगदंशुभिः ।
परेताचरितां मीमां रविराचरते दिशं ॥

(*a*) Explain the formation of the words भौमः and जगत्.

(*b*) Is आचरते grammatically correct ?

(*c*) Write out the second preterite (लिट्), 1st person, singular, dual, and plural of the root of परेतः .

(*d*) Change the voice of the above extract.

(*e*) Account for the accusative case (द्वितीया) in दिशं.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND PAPER.

BABU DEBENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI. M. A., *Examiner,*

1.   Translate into Sanskrit :—

(*a*) Clever people often do that by care and thought, which strength could not bring about.

(*b*) Silver is white and shining. Rupees are made of silver. Silver comes from a great way off.

(*c*) The good boy loves his parents. He always minds what they say to him, and tries to please them. He likes to read, and to learn something every day. He is kind to his brothers and sisters. He never tells a lie.

(*d*) It is a very pleasant morning ; the sun shines, and the birds sing on the trees.

2.   Translate into English:—

(*a*)   उपकारिषु यः साधुः साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः ।
अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते ॥

(*b*)   शरीरस्य गुणानाञ्च दूरमत्यन्तमन्तरम् ।
शरीरं क्षण-विध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः ।

(*c*)   असम्भवं हेममृगस्य जन्म
तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय ।
प्रायः समासन्नविपत्तिकाले
धियो हि पुंसां मलिनीभवन्ति ॥

(*d*)   नमन्ति फलिनो वृक्षा नमन्ति फलिनो जनाः ।
शुष्कावृत्ताश्च मूर्खाश्च न नमन्ति कदाचन ॥

(e) अत्र भारते कनकपुरं नाम नगरमासीत् । तत्र सुशासकनामा राजा बभूव । स विद्यावान्, गुणज्ञः, भक्तिमांश्च । याचके दृष्टे तस्य महती प्रीतिः । तस्य सज्जनः नाम मित्रमभवत् । नाम्ना सज्जनः परन्तु कर्मणासौ दुर्जनः । एकदा निर्जने जाते राजा तुरङ्गममधिरुह्य चचाल । तस्य मित्रं सज्जनः तमनुजगाम । मार्गेऽत्रजतोर्द्वयोरिति संलापो बभूव । नृपेण कथितं भोः सज्जन ! ब्रूहि कामपि वार्त्ताम् । तेनोक्तं, राजन् ! पुण्यपापयोः किं श्रेष्ठ ? राजा प्राह, धर्माज्जयः अधर्मेण क्षयः इति बालका अपि जानन्ति । सज्जनेनोक्तं, अहं मूर्खः, परं कथय, किं पुण्यं किं पापं वा ? राजा आह——

वचः सत्यं गुरौ भक्तिः शक्त्याधानं दयार्हिते ।
धर्मोऽयमिष्टसंयोगकरोऽनिष्टनिवारकः ॥

एतस्मात् विपरीतोऽधर्मः ।

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, Esq., B. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate as closely as may be consistent with English idiom :—

(a) Qua re cognita, Caesar, quod tantum civitati Aeduae dignitatis tribuebat, coercendum atqu deterrendum quibuscumque rebus posset Dumnorigem statuebat ; quod longius ejus amentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum ne quid sibi ae rei publicae nocere posset. Itaque dies circiter XXV in eo loco *commoratus* quod corus ventus navigationem impediebat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare *consue-vit,* dabat *operam* ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret : tandem idoneam *nactus* tempest-atem milites equitesque conscendere in naves jubet.

(b) Tum cuidam ex *equitibus* Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. Hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, ne intercepta epistola nostra ab hostibus consilia *cognoscantur.* Si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam cum epistola ad amentum deli-gata intra munitionem castrorum abjiciat. In litteris scribit se cum legionibus *profectum* celeriter *adfore* hortatur ut pristinam virtutem

retineat. Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit.

(c)   Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
     Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
     Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
     Ingens argentum *Dodonaeosque* lebetas,
     Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem
     Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantis,
     Arma *Neoptolemi.*   Sunt et sua dona parenti.
     Addit equos, additque duces;
     Remigium supplit, socios simul instruit armis.

(d)   Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum
     Terribili monitu horrificant.   Agit ipse furentem
     In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
     Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
     Ire viam, et *Tyrios* deserta quaerere terra.
     Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina *Pentheus*,
     Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas
     Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus *Orestes*
     Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
     Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine *Diare.*

II 1. Give the Ablative Singular and the Genitive Plural, where they exist, with the Gender and meaning of *bos, jusjurandum, spes, meridies, arcus, virus* ; and the Genitive and Dative Singular of *solus, alius, liber* (*adj.*) *istic.*

2. Give the second person plural of the future Indicative and Perfect Subjunctive, both Active and Passive, and the meaning of *effero, divido, tendo, vello, arcesso.*

3. Explain the manner in which are expressed in Latin (a) duration of time ; (b) point of time ; (c) the instrument ; (d) the agent : (e) motion from a place ; (f) rest in a place.

4. Parse the words italicised in Questions I (a) and I (b) above (Caesar).

5. Give a brief summary of the events recorded in the fifth book of Caesar's Gallic war.

6. Scan the first three lines of Question I (*c*) above (Virgil), pointing out and explaining the nature of the *caesura,* and naming the several kinds of feet used.

7. Write brief explanatory notes on the words italicised in Question I (*c*) and I (*d*) above (Virgil).

LATIN.

SECOND PAPER.

Rev. A. E. JOHNSTONE, B. D. *Examiner.*

Translate into English :—

(*a*) Sic res Romana in antiquum statum radiit, secundaeque belli res extemplo urbanos motus excitaverunt. Gaius Terentillus Arsa tribunus plebis eo anno fuit. Is consulibus absentibus ratus locum tribuniciis actionibus datum, per aliquot dies patrum superbiam ad plebem criminatus, maxime in consulare imperium tamquam nimium nec tolerabile liberae civitati invehebatur : nomine enim tantum minus invidiosum, re ipsa prope atrocius quam regium esse : quippe duos pro uno dominos acceptos immoderata infinita potestate, qui soluti atque effrenati ipsi omnes metus legum omniaque supplicia verterent in plebem.

(*b*) Brutus illis luctu occupatis cultrum ex vulnere Lucretiae extractum manantem cruore prae se tenens " Per hunc" inquit "castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, vosque, dii, testes facio, me L. Tarquinium Superbum cum scelerata conjuge et omni liberorum, stirpe ferro igni, quacumque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, nec illos nec alium quemquam regnare Romae passurum."

(*c*) Silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,
   Et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,
   Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum,
   Uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro
   Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro.
   Igne micant oculi : corpus tumet omne veneno :
   Tresque vibrant linguae : triplici stant ordine dentes.
   Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti

Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
Caeruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.

Translate into Latin:—

(*a*)   Cæsar said that he had conquered Gaul.
(*b*)   This will be a protection (hraesidium) to me.
(*c*)   I know you will grow cold (frigescere).
(*d*)   They fled each to his own house.
(*e*)   If I knew, I would tell.
(*f*)   Who was there that did not hate you?
(*g*)   Do you know when he will come?
(*h*)   Take care not to trust him.
(*i*)   He was condemned to death.
(*j*)   I beseech you not to go.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

A. E. GOUGH, ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1.   Translate into English :—

(*a*)   Je n'ai point encore reçu vos lettres ; je'n aurai peutêtre avant
de fermer celle-ci ; songez ma chére enfant, qu'il y a huit jours que je
n'ai eu de vos nouvelles ; c'est un siècle pour moi.   Vous ètiez a Arles ;
mais je ne sais rien par vous de votre arrivée à Aix.   Il me vint hier
un gentilhomme de ce pays-là, qui était presént à cette arrivée, et qui
vous a vue jouer à petite peine avec Varoles, Bandol, et un autre. Je
voudrais pouvoir vous dire comme je lai reçu, et ce qúilmà paru, de
vous avor vue jeudi dernier.

(*b*) Je reçois votre lettre de 28; elle me ravit ; ne craignez point, ma
bonne, que ma joie se refroidisse ; elle a un fond si çhaud qu'elle ne
peut être tiède.   Je ne suis occupée que de la joie sensible de vous voir
et de vous embraser avec des sentiments et des maniéres d'aimer qui
sont d'une étoffe au-dessus du commun, et même de ce qu⁻on estime le
plus.

2. Give the plural of *le feu, le clou, le travail, l'éventail, le bal, le ciel, l'enfant :* and the feminine of *petit, facile, cruel, gros, léger, blanc, sec, mon, royal.*

3. Express in French : —

Enough bread ; too much wine ; too little salt ; how much money ; a silver watch ; I have seen Switzerland and Italy ; I am going to Italy; I am going to London; I am twenty years old; these walls are five feet high.

4. Parse—*je meurs, je mourrai, écrivant je lus, que vous bouviez, ils se turent, je m'en vrai, que je sache, il naquit, nous vîmmes, tu verras, asseyez vous, je viendrai.*

5. Translate into French :—

Men must work.   I want a hat.   What kind of weather is it to-day ? He is respected by everybody.   The child has been bitten by a dog. The dog must be killed.

6. Translate into English :—

> *(a)* S'il est pour me trahir des esprits assez bas,
> Ma vertu pour le moins ne me trahira pas ;
> Vous la verrez, brillant au bord des précipices,
> Se couronner le gloire en bravant les supplices,
> Rendre Auguste jaloux du sangue qu'il repandra,
> Et le faire trembler alors qu'il me pendra.

> *(b)* Tu m'oses aimer, et tu n'oses mourir !
> Tu prétends un peu trop ; mais quoi-que tu prétends,
> Rends-toi digne du moins de ce que tu demandes ;
> Cesse de fuir en lâche un glorieux trepas,
> Ou de m'offrir un coeur que tu fais voir si bas ;
> Fais que je porte envie á ta vertue parfaite,
> Ne te pouvant aimer, fais que je te regrette ;
> Montre d'un vrai Romain la dernière vigueur,
> Et mérite mes pleurs au defaut de mon coeur.

FRENCH.

SECOND PAPER.

A. E. GOUGH, ESQ., M. A. *Examiner*

1. Translate into English :—

(*a*) Dès mon enfance j'ai été élevé dans la marine. Ayant suivi le capitaine Stradling dans son expédition, j'eus un démêlé avec lui, ce qui l'engagea à me débarquer sur cette île. Je résolus d'abord d'y rester, plutôt que de m'exposer à de nouveaux chagrins, d'autant plus que le vaisseau était en mauvais état. Cependant revenu a moi-meme je souhaitai d'y retourner, mais le capitaine n'y voulut pas consentir.

(*b*) Je fis deux cabanes à quelque distance l'une de l'autre avec du bois de piment ; je les couvris d'une espèce de jonc et les doublai de peaux de chèvres que je tuais à mesure que j'en avais besoin, tant que ma poudre dura. Lorsqu'elle approchait de sa fin, je trouvai le secret de tirer du feu avec deux morceaux de bois que je frottais l'un contre l'autre.

(*c*) Quelques Espagnols qui avaient dejá mis pied à terre, ne m'eurent pas plutôt aperçu qu'ils tirèrent sur moi et me poursuivirent jusque dans les bois, où je grimpai sur un arbre. Enfin j'aperçu vos navirres que je pris aussitôt pour Anglais. J'allumai un feu sur un rocher pres du rivage pour vous donner le signal de ma détresse. Vous me comprites et grâces a votre humanité, je puis espérer de revoir ma patrie.

2. Translate into idiomatic French.

My brother and I are going to the theatre.

Are you going into the country ? No, Sir, I am not.

I have not seen the place you speak of.

I am not going out. The weather is bad, and it is better to stay
    at home.

The rain is stopping. It is time to go out.

The friend whose word I trusted has deceived me.

I said that I would do what I had promised.

The best thing you can do is to set out at once for America.

This is an affair in which you must not trust anybody whatever.

I often think about you. May you be happy in your new life,
    How kind you are !

You must wait till I come back. I told you to come at six
o'clock precisely.

I am afraid your father is worse than you think. We must send
for the doctor.

Have you told him that smoking is forbidden here?

He escaped by jumping through the window.

According to the philosophers virtue consists in living according
to nature.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

M. CROSSE, ESQ., M. A.
REV. L. PHILLIPS, M. A. } *Examiners.*

English and Indian History.

1. Give a brief account of the wars with Scotland in the reign of
Edward I, and with France in the reign of Edward III.

2. (*a*) What were the claims put forward by the impostors who
claimed the throne during the reign of Henry VII? What was
their fate?

(*b*) What attempts were made to restore the Stuart dynasty? Give
a short account of each.

3. Describe how Scotland and Ireland were united with England.
Give the dates of each union.

4. Write brief notes on the following :—

Benevolences, Treaty of Dover, Mehemet Ali, The Education Act,
The Mahdi.

5. What led to the invasion of Egypt in 1882 ? Give some account
of it.

6. Narrate the chief events in the reign of Akbar, noting his
policy, religious views, and character.

7. When was the East India Company started, and what were
the causes that led to its downfall ?

8. Give a short account of the Sikhs up to the date of their conquest
by Lord Gough.

9. State what you know of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

10.   Write short notes on :—

"The heavenly bride," Tom Coryat, Dr. Fryer, Jeswant Rao, The Convention of Wurgaum.

GEOGRAPHY.

T. R. Read Esq., M. A,
B. D. Gordon Esq., F. S. Sc. } *Examiners*

1.   Define *a peninsula, a lake, an isthmus, a bay, a strait, a cape, an island, a river.*

(*b*) When it is noon at Calcutta (88° 28′ E) what time is it at Chicago (87° 35′ W) ?

2.   Give the *boundaries, chief rivers, principal productions,* and *six important towns* of France.

3.   What and where are—Anglesea, Bolan, Buluwayo, Demavend, Kra, Mælstrom, Negrais, Pamir, Shat-el-Arab, Titicaca, Tsugaru, Yucatan ?

4.   Draw a map of the Mediterranean Sea, showing its arms or branches, its chief island, and the countries along its shores.

5.   Distinguish between—*stalactite* and *stalagmite, isothermal* and *isobaric* lines, *land* and *sea* breezes, *continental* and *insular* climate.

6.   Into what classes are rocks divided ? Briefly describe the origin of each class.

7.   Explain the difference between *rain* and *dew* ; and give some account of the South-West Monsoon.

8.   Enumerate the modes of formation of lakes, and say why the water of some lakes is salt and that of others fresh ?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. G. Jennings Esq., M. A. *Examiner,*

1.   Explain the definition of Money as a measure of value and a medium of exchange.

2.   Distinguish between Productive and Unproductive Consumption, giving examples. Show that Capital in order to fulfil its functions must be consumed.

3. Show that a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour, and give examples.

4. Distinguish between Value and Price, and explain the statement that the price of commodities must be such as to equalise the demand with the supply.

5. Discuss whether Rent increases the price of Agricultural Produce.

6. Distinguish between the Cost of Labour and the Wages of Labour, and show that the former is a function of three variables.

7. Show that foreign trade will be advantageous to both countries engaged, only when the relative cost of the commodities exchanged is different in the two countries.

8. Distinguish between Credit and Capital, and between the services which they severally render to the production of wealth.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

J. MURRAY ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. What do you mean by a chemical element? Mention the elements in the following :—Indigo, Lime, Sulphur, Alumnia, Phosphorus, Blende, Brass, Zinc, Steel, Soda, Mercury, Alum, Antimony. Give, as far as you can, the components of those which you consider compounds.

2. A candle is lighted and gradually burns away and disappears. A piece of sugar is put into hot water and after a short time disappears. A saucer with a little water in it is exposed to the hot wind ; after sometime the saucer is found dry, and the water has disappeared. Trace the cause of the disappearance in each case.

3. Describe experiments to illustrate the difference in the chemical actions that accompany the life and growth of plants and animals.

4. Describe one experiment shewing that hydrogen and oxygen can be got from water, and another shewing that water is made up of nothing but hydrogen and oxygen.

5. If you were asked to prepare chlorine, what materials would you require? Describe carefully how you would prepare it when you got them.

6. What is the difference between the properties of cast-iron and wrought-iron? How can the latter be made from the former?

7. A piece of wood and a piece of iron of the same size and shape are both placed on the surface of the water in a tank and then let go. The former sinks down a little way, but the latter sinks completely and disappears. What explanation can you give of the difference in their behaviour?

8. A pair of bullocks are dragging a cart along a road and are said to be doing work. Describe carefully what is meant by this. It is found that one pair of bullocks can in one day lift a bucket containing 20 gallons of water 50 times from the bottom of a well 40 feet deep, in the same time another pair lift a bucket one-third the size of the other 60 times from a well 30 feet deep. Compare the amount of work done by each pair in one day.

9. Describe an experiment to shew that the temperature of water when boiling depends only on the pressure on the surface of the water.

10. What is meant by the statement that the latent heat of steam is 537 and the latent heat of ice 80? Describe some simple experiment to prove the truth of the former statement.

BOOK-KEEPING.

B. D. GORDON ESQ., F. S. SC., *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) What is meant by *balancing an account*?
   (*b*) Give the *four rules* for balancing *goods account.*
   (*c*) When is an account said to be *closed*?
   (*d*) *Make out cash account and balance :—*

February 1, Cash in hand, £50.—Received from J. Stuart, £39. 4s. 7d.—February 4, Paid Mr. Salmon, £42. 10s. 2d.—February 7, Received from Mr. Short, £200—February 9, Paid Mr. Swift, £72. 12s. 3d.— February 11, Paid Mr. Shippey, £63. 6s. 7d.—February 12, Paid Mr.

Steady, £9. 9s. 0d.—February 17, Received from Mr. South, £100— February 19, Paid Mr. Shallow, £12. 2s. 4d.—February 22, Paid Mr. Saintey, £5.—February 25, Received of Mr. Scammell, 2s. 6d.— February 28, Paid Mr. Saling, £11. 11s. 0d.

2. *Journalise the following* :—

1. Sold goods for cash. 2. Bought goods of J. Smith for cash:
3. Paid J. Smith £100. 4. Drew cheque for trade expenses. 5. Drew cheque for private expenses. 6. Paid into bank. 7. Bought new house for cash. 8. Rent due to Landlord. 9. Paid rent due this day. 10. J. Robertson drew on me. 11. Received J. Rebertson's acceptance. 12. Cash short this day 3s. 6d.

3. 1. What is a *bill?* 2. In what *two forms* are bills made out? 3. Is a *Promissory Note* a *Bill Payable* or a *Bill Receivable* ? 4. What is respectively meant by *Endorsing* a Bill, *Accepting* a Bill, *Discounting* a Bill, *Paying* a bill, *Dishonoring* a Bill and *Renewing* a Bill ? 5. What becomes of a Bill at last ?

4.   *Open the Books, Enter the Transactions, and Prove:—*

May	1.	Cash in hand	...	...	...	£400
,,	1.	L. S. Cooper owed me		...	...	10
,,	1.	I owed C. Carter...		...	...	70

Transactions.

May	1.	Bought goods of C. Carter	...		...	200
,,	7.	Sold ,, to L. S. Cooper			...	10
,,	8.	,, ,, ,, C. Collins	...		...	30
,,	12.	Paid C. Carter	...	...	...	140
,,	12.	L. S. Cooper pays me		...	...	15
,,	30.	Paid for Trade expenses		...	...	2
		Private expenses	...	...	...	10
,,	31.	Value of stock	...	...	...	175

5. (1) Journalise, (2) Post, (3) Prove :—

					£	s.	d.
Dec.	1.	Cash in hand	...	...	7	8	2
,,	1.	Goods in hand	...	...	194	10	
,,	1.	I owe Mr. Hardy ...	...	...	12	0	0
,,	1.	Mr. Harris owes me	...	...	20	0	0

				£	s.	d.
Dec.	1.	Houghton and Son owe me ...	...	35	0	0
,,	1.	Mr. Harris settles his account, less 5% Discount	...	...		
,,	3.	Sold goods to W. Heaver	...	8	8	0
,,	10.	Bought goods of M. Hardy ...	...	14	11	2
,,	10.	Paid Mr. Hardy	...	25	0	0
		Discount received	...	1	11	2
,,	15.	Sold goods to Howell and Co.	...	13	0	0
.,	31.	do. do. For Cash	...	93	12	2
This is supposed to be the sum total of Monthly Cash Sales						
,,	31.	Trade expenses ...	...	2	0	0
,,	31.	Personal expenses ...	...	5	0	0
,,	31.	Value of Stock ...	...	124	1	6

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

M. CROSSE Esq., M. A. *Examiner.*

Time 2 hours.

1. To construct a Right-angled Triangle having given the hypoteneuse BC and the perpendicular distance DE from the right-angle A to BC.

2. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD from the following data. AD 80 feet ; AC 120 feet ; angle DAC 60° ; BC=½ AC ; AB=$\frac{3}{2}$ BC. Scale 80 feet to an inch.

3. Draw a tangent to an arc from a given point P outside it without using the centre.

4. Divide a line AB proportionally to a given divided line CD.

5. The given line AB is 4 feet 8 inches long by scale. Produce it so as to make it 14 feet.

6. Construct a diagonal scale to shew inches, tenths, and hundredths.

7. In a given Isosceles Triangle to inscribe two equal circles each touching two sides of the triangle and the other circle.

8. Inscribe in any regular Polygon as many semi-circles as the figure has sides, each semi-circle touching two sides of the Polygon.

N.B.—All working lines must be shewn.

MODEL DRAWING.

Time, 2 hours.

Place an ordinary chair with arms near a small flat table such as boys use in schools. The chair to be placed as though a person were about to sit at the table.

Both figures to be drawn.

N. B.—As far as possible boys should be arranged so as to see the models in the same perspective.

These instructions to be sent to each centre.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.

First Paper.

W. Young, Esq., *Examiner*.

4. Write out the following passages in prose; be brief; use the simplest language you can; bring out the meaning fully; and explain each metaphor and allusion :—

(*a*) They moved :—I said Fitz James was brave,
As ever knight that belted glaive;
Yet dare not say, that now his blood
Kept on its wont and temper'd flood,
As, following Roderick's stride, he drew
That seeming lonesome pathway through,
Which yet by fearful proof, was rife

> With lances, that to take his life,
> Waited but signal from a guide,
> So late dishonour'd and defied.

(*b*)   And, like a horse unbroken
> When first he feels the rein,
> The furious river struggled hard,
> And tossed his tawny mane,
> And burst the curb, and bounded,
> Rejoicing to be free,
> And whirling down, in fierce career,
> Battlement, and plank, and pier,
> Rushed headlong to the sea.

(*c*)   But evermore
> His fancy fled before the lazy wind
> Returning, till beneath a clouded moon
> He like a lover down thro' all his blood
> Drew in the dewy meadowy morning-breath
> Of England, blown across her ghostly wall.

(*d*)   So have I seen a bold imperious man
> With forward tongue, before the storm began,
> Urging the tardy mariner to sail,
> But when the tempest rose no more was heard
> The coward's voice, but wrapt beneath his cloak
> Silent he lay, and suffered every foot
> To trample on him.   Thus it is with thee,
> And thy foul tongue : forth from a litte cloud
> Soon as the storm shall burst, it will o'erwhelm thee,
> And stop thy clamours.

2. Explain the following by writing a brief and clear note on each :— Massilia's triremes ; the she-wolf's litter ; carpet-knight ; silvan war ; tainted gale ; hand-to-mouth ; shipshape ; steel-devouring stone ; the fire that burns for aye ; shroud of sentient clay ; the spearmen's twilight wood ; a later but a loftier Annie Lee ; the new mother came about her heart ; the tributary song ; the vengeful Furies ; the vale of years.

3. By whom, and under what circumstances were the following words uttered ? (*The answers should not exceed four lines each.*)

(*a*) " On heaven and on thy lady call,
And enter the enchanted hall."

(*b*) " Fling me the picture of the fight.
When met my clan the Saxon might."

(*c*) " The worst of men, assisted by the gods
May conquer ; I shall do the work without them."

(*d*) " Woman, thy sex's noblest ornament
Is silence."

(*e*) " A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,
Take thou in charge this day."

4. (*a*) What are the four crises in the tale of Enoch Arden ?

(*b*) It has been said that " Annie's failure at shopkeeping is explained rather to her credit than otherwise." Explain clearly the meaning of this remark.

(*c*) Compare the characters of Enoch Arden and Philip Ray.

5. Give in your own words a plain prose account of (*a*) the interview between Minerva and Ajax in the presence of Ulysses ; and (*b*) the death of Blanche of Devon. (*The answers should not extend beyond two pages for each*).

6. What is meant by " landscape painting in poetry" ? Compare Tennyson and Scott as landscape painters. Quote if you can, a few lines from Enoch Arden, and the Lady of the Lake, in illustration of your answer.

7. What are the generally received opinions regarding early Roman History ? Explain as clearly as you can the relation of Macaulay's Lays to these opinions.

8. Note any differences or resemblances in the structure of the verse, in the extracts *a, b, c*, and *d*, in question 1. Scan the following lines :—(*a*) As following &c ; (*b*) Battlement and plank &c ; (*c*) Drew in the dewy &c ; (*d*) Urging the tardy &c.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper.

J. G. Jennings, Esq., B. A., *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) Show how far Ralegh is entitled to be called " the father of English colonisation" by briefly mentioning his predecessors in English discovery and showing the extent and the immediate results of his work in North America.

(*b*) " In an age remarkable for its varied forms of intellectual vigour, he represents with wonderful many-sidedness the different interests which then absorbed men's minds." Justify this statement by pointing out the different lines in which Ralegh distinguished himself ; and very concisely summarise the parts which he played in each.

2. (*a*) " Balzac's studies had led him over a wide range of thought and speculation, and his shadowing forth of a physiological truth in this strange story may have been intentional. At any rate, the matter of life is a veritable *pean de chagrin*." Explain this passage by reproducing the story, showing what physiological truth it shadows forth, and pointing out wherein the physiological phenomena resemble and wherein they differ from each detail of the story.

(*b*) " But when the Materialists *stray beyond the borders of their path* and begin to talk about there being nothing else in the universe, but Matter and Force and Necessary Laws, and all the rest of *their* ' grenadiers,' I decline to follow them. I go back to the point from which we started, and to *the other path* of Descartes." Put the italicised phrases into your own words, recapitulate very briefly the reasons which Huxley gives for declining to follow the Materialists, and point out the two " paths" of Descartes.

(*c*) " Thus the question of compulsory education is settled so far as nature is concerned. Her bill on that question was framed and passed long ago. But, like all compulsory legislation, that of nature is harsh and wasteful in its operation." Put this passage into your own words concisely, omitting no idea contained in the original, and explaining every metaphor and allusion ; and state what Huxley means by " natural education," " artificial education," and " liberal educaiton,"

3. (*a*) Put into your own words and make clear as explained above :— " And so we move about in a mist, and talk of phantoms as if they were living men, and think that we understand those who never interchange any discourse with us, but the talk of the market-place ; or if they do, it is only as players who are playing a part set down in certain words, to be eked out with the stage gestures for each affection, who would deem themselves little else than mad if they were to say out to us anything of their own."

(*b*) Put into your own words and explain :—" They are apt contrivances for obtaining an average of opinions, for insuring freedom from corruption of that freedom. On ordinary occasions they are more courageous than most individuals. They can bear odium better."

(*c*) Classify the subjects of Helps' Essays, pointing out any distinction which you may have observed, between the subjects of the two parts into which the " Essays" are divided.

4. (*a*) " More than once had the Pasha of Egypt commanded that Ibrahim should have the Albanians delivered up to him ; but this white woman of the mountain (*grown classical, not by books, but by very pride*), answered only with a disdainful invitation to ' *come and take them.* ' " Explain the allusions in this passage and put the italicised phrases into your own words.

(*b*) Explain the italicised phrases in the following sentences :—

(i) " A simple *cornet in the Blues* is no more likely to entertain belief about ghosts than the Lord High Chancellor."

(ii) " I don't recollect that there was one of them whom I should have looked upon as a *desirable life-holder* of any property to which I might be *entitled in expectancy.*"

(iii) " There were no lords of the bed-chamber, and no *gold sticks and stones in waiting.*"

(iv) " I was only the *death's-head and white sheet* with which he scared the *enemy.*"

(v) " The puzzled old woman at *the lodge* can give *small account* of ' *The Family.* ' "

ENGLISH.

THIRD PAPER.

Translation.

A. E. GOUGH, ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

Translate into English :—

ميں نے يہاں پر ايك گہري سانس بھري اور كہا كہ
إنسان محض لغو بنايا گيا ہي صرف دكھہ اور موت ميں
گرفتار ہونے كے ليئے - جيتے جي بہت دكھہ اوٹھاتا ہي
اور آخركار موت اوسے نگل جاتي ہي - تب اُس جن نے
مجھپر مہربان ہوكر فرمايا كہ إس تكليف دہ ظاہر كو
مت ديكھو اور ارشاد كيا كہ إنسان كي ابتدائي حالت
كو نہ ديكھو جب كہ اُسنے سفر ابد كو صرف شروع ہي
كيا ہي بلكہ اوس گہنے كہرے كي جانب ديكھو جسميں
اُس دريا كي لہر كل اون فاني نسلوں كو ليےجاتي ہي
جو اُسميں گر پڑتے ہيں - ميں نے اُسكے حكم كے مطابق
اودھر نظر كيا اور گو كچھہ معلوم نہيں كہ آيا اُس ذيك
جن نے ميري نظر كو مضبوط كرديا تھا يا اوس گہنے
كہرے كو اپني غير معمولي قوت سے اوٹھا ديا تھا جو
پہلے اتنا گھنا تھا كہ اُسميں نظر كام نہيں كرتي تھي
تا ہم ميں نے ديكھا كہ اوس وادي كا موںہہ پر ليے جانب
كھلا ہوا ہي اور ايك عظيم الشان سمندر تك پھيلكر جا
ملا ہي - إس سمندر كے وسط ميں ايك بہت ہي بڑا
سخت پہاڑ واقع ہي جو كہ إس سمندر كو دو برابر حصوں

میں تقسیم کرتا ہے – ایک نصف پر تو کہرا ابتنك اِسقدر
چھایا ہوا تھا کہ اُسکے اندر کي کسي چیز کا میں پتہ
نہیں لگاسکا – لیکن دوسرا نصف مجھکو ایسا معلوم
ہوا کہ ایك بڑا بھاري سمندر ھی جسمیں بے شمار جزائر
واقع ھیں اور یہہ جزائر پھلوں اور پھولوں سے بھرے
ھوئے ھیں اور ان جزیروں کے درمیان درمیاں بہت سے چمکتے
ھوئے چھوٹے چھوٹے سمندر واقع ھیں – میں نے وھاں
کے لوگوں کو متبرك کپڑوں میں اور أنکے سروں پر پھواٴوں
کے ھار دیکھے – بعضے درختوں کے نیچے گھومتے پھرتے
تھے اور بعضے پہاڑوں کی اوت میں لیٹے تھے - میں نے ایك میٹھی ھي
ملي جلي آواز سني جسمیں پرندوں کا چھہکنا اور پاني
کے دھار کي گھرگھراھت اور آدمیوں کي آواز اور آلات نغمہ
کي سریں ایك ھوکر سمائي پڑتي تھیں – میرا دل خوشي
سے بھر گیا اور یہہ خواھش ھوئي کہ اگر مجھکو عقاب کے
بازو ملجاتے تو ایسے فرحت بخش مقامات تك أڑجاتا –
مگر أس جن نے مجھہسے یہہ کہا کہ وھاں جاذیكا اور
کوئي راستہ سوائے دروازہ موت کے نہیں ھی جسكو پل پر
میں نے ھر لمحہ کھلتے ھوے دیکھا تھا – أس جن نے
کہا کہ یہہ جو تازے اور ھرے جزائر ھیں اور جہاں تك
کہ نظر جاتي ھی دکھائي دیتے ھیں وہ کنارہ سمندر کے
بالو سے بھي حدد میں زیادہ ھیں اور جو نظر آرھے ھیں
أنکے پیچھے اور بھي بے شمار بڑے ھوئے ھیں – یہہ

22

جزائر موت کے بعد نیک لوگوں کے رہنے کي جگھیں ھیں –
یھ۸ لوگ اپنی مقدار اور کمال نیک روي کے مطابق یهاں
بسائے گئے ھیں اور یهاں هرقسم کي اشیاے فرحت بخش
جمع ھیں جو وھاں کے باشندوں کي رغبت اور اُنکے کمال
کےمطابق سمجھی گئی ھیں- هرجزیرہ وھاں کے باشندوں
کے لیئے ایك بهشت ھے – مرزا صاحب کیا ایسي جگھ۸
حاصل کرنیکے لئے اِنسان کو کوشش کرنا مناسب نهیں
ھے ؟ کیا زندگي کو دکھ۸ کي کهان هي سمجھنا چاهئے ؟
باوجودیک۸ اُسمیں ایسي خوشي حاصل کرنیکا موقع
ملتا هو ؟کیا موت سے ڈرنا چاهئے جو ایسي جگھ۸ تك
پهونچاویگي ؟ یھ۸ مت سمجھو ک۸ اِنسان جسکے لیئے
یھ۸ بے اِنتها خوشي رکھي گئي هي معض لغو بنایا
گیا هي ٭

اے صاحبو آپلوگوں سے یھ۸ کهنا ضروري نهیں ھے
ک۸ تندرستي کي بے بها نعمت تمام خوشي کي جڑ هي –
جن شرایط پرک۸ صحت موقوف هي اُنکو اچھي طرحسے
سیکھئے اور اُن خصائل کوجو اُسکو قائم رکھیں مضبوطي
کے ساتھ۸ عمل میں لائے – صحت عامہ اور صفائي عام
کو ذاتي تعلیم اور صلاح دهي اور عملدار آمد کرکے ترقي
دیجئے – اِس بارے میں آپلوگ بهت کچھ۸ ایسے کام
خاموشي کے ساتھ۸ کرسکتے ھیں جن سے ک۸ صحت بڑھے
اور بیماري گھٹے خوشي زیادہ هو اور رنج کم هو – صحت
کي بابت پند و نصیحت شاید بیکار سمجھي جاوے

مگر اکثر دیکھنے میں آتا ہی ہے کہ تھوڑے فائدہ کے لیے
لوگ بے بہا صحت کو برباد کردیتے ہیں ۔ صحت
حاصل کرنیکا علم ابتداۓ جوانی میں سیکھنا چاہیے
ذہ جب کہ تندرستی برباد ہوچکی ہو یا ہونے ہی ہو ۔
ہو اپنی تندرستی کو جاہل نیم حکیموں پر مت چھوڑو ۔
جتنا ہی زاید دن سے آرام سے جیوگے اُتنا ہی حصول علم
سے بہرہ مند ہوگے ٭

HINDI.

Translate into English :—

A.

मैंने यहां पर एक गहरी सांस भरी और कहा हाय मनुष्य व्यर्थ
ही सृष्ट भया है केवल दुःख और मृत्यु के मुख में गिरनेके लिये ।
जीतेजी महा कष्ट भोगता है और अन्त को मौत उसे निगल जाती है ।
तब उस देवने मुझपर कृपालु होकर आदेश किया कि इस दुःखदायी
दृश्यपर न निहारो और कहा मनुष्य के जीवन की प्रथम भूमिका की
ओर दृष्टि न करो जिस समय कि वह अनन्तकाल की ओर यात्रा
कर रहा है । पर उस घन कुहरे की ओर देखो जिधर जल प्रवाह उन
मनुष्यों को बहाये लिये जाता है जो उसमें गिरते जाते हैं । मैंने उनकी
आज्ञा के अनुसार उधर देखा । न जाने उस दयालु देवने मेरी दृष्टि में
अलौकिक शक्ति देदियी अथवा उस घने कुहरे को हटा दिया जो पहिले
इतना घना था कि उसके बीच दृष्टि न जाती थी अब क्या देखता हूं
कि पर्वत की दरी के दूरके सिरे का मुंह खुल गया है और एक महा
सागर में जा मिला है और फैल गया है । उस सागर में एक बज्र का
महापर्वत बीचोंबीच पड़ा है और समुद्र को दो तुल्य भागों में विभक्त
किया है । एक भाग पर तो अभीतक कुहरा छाये था और उस में
कुछ भी देख न पड़ा । पर दूसरे भाग में तो यह देखने में आया कि

एक महा समुद्र में असंख्य द्वीप पड़े हैं। वे द्वीप फल और फूलों से भरे हैं। और छोटे २ समुद्र के चमकीले टुकड़ों से घिरे हैं। मैंने देखा कि वहां के लोग उज्ज्वल वस्त्र पहिरे हैं और सिर में फूलों का हार धारण किये हैं। कोई तो वृक्ष के तले घूम रहे हैं कोई झरना के तट पर लेटे हैं। एक मधुर गुञ्जार सुना जिस में पक्षियों का कलरव, जलधारा का पतन, मनुष्यों की बोली और वाद्ययन्त्रों का स्वर एक होकर मिले थे। इसके देखने और सुनने से मुझे बड़ा आनन्द हुआ और यह अभिलाष हुआ कि यदि मुझे गीध का पक्ष होता तो ऐसे सुख के स्थानों पर उड़ जाता। पर उस देवने कहा कि वहां जाने का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। केवल मृत्युद्वार से जाना पड़ता है जिसको मैंने पुलपर प्रतिक्षण खुलते देखा था। देवने कहा कि ये द्वीप जो ऐसे ताजे वहरे हैं और जहांतक दृष्टि जाती है देख पड़ते हैं समुद्र के तट के बालू से भी अधिक हैं। और जो देख पड़ते हैं उनके पीछे और भी असंख्य पड़े हैं जो दृष्टि और कल्पना के बाहर हैं। ये द्वीप मृत्यु के पीछे सत् पुरुषों के वासस्थान हैं। ये लोग अपने सत्कर्मों की अधि- कता और उत्कर्षता के अनुसार वहां वसाये गये हैं। यहां भोग के पदार्थ नाना भांत के रक्खे हैं जो वहां के वासियों की रुचि और उत्- कृष्टता के योग्य समझे गयें हैं। प्रत्येक द्वीप वहां के वासियों के लिये एक एक स्वर्ग खण्ड ही तो है॥

हे महाराज क्या ऐसे स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिये मनुष्यको यत्न करना उचित नहीं है। क्या जीवन को दुःख की खान ही समझना चाहिये जब उसमें ऐसे सुख की प्राप्ति का अवसर मिलता है। क्या मृत्यु को डरना चाहिये जो ऐसे सुख के स्थान में पंहुचावेगा। यह मत समझो कि मनुष्य व्यर्थ सृष्ट भया है जिसके लिये ये अनन्त सुख रक्खे हैं॥

B.

हे महाशय मुझको आप लोगों से यह कहना आवश्यक नहीं है कि आरोग्य का अमूल्य सुख सब सुखोंका मूल है। भली भांत शरीर की अवस्थाओं को ज्ञात होवो जिनपर आरोग्य बना रहता है। बड़ी दृढ़ता से शरीर के उन धर्मों का प्रतिपालन करो जिससे आरोग्य बना रहे।

शिक्षा देकर उपदेश देकर स्वयं उदाहरण स्वरूप राह दिखाकर सर्व-
साधारण प्रजाकी आरोग्य वृद्धि करते रहो । धीरे धीरे आप लोग इस
विषयमें बहुत कुछ काम कर सक्त हा । इस का फल यह होगा कि
प्रजाको आरोग्य ता अधिक और रोग थोड़ा, अधिक सुख और स्वल्प
क्लेश हागा । आरोग्य के विषय में बहुत उपदेश वा व्याख्यान करना
कदाचित् आवश्यक समझा न जावे पर प्रायः देखने में आता है कि
स्वल्प लाभ के लिये अमूल्य आरोग्य को लोग नष्ट कर बैठते हैं ॥

आरोग्य प्राप्त करने का ज्ञान जवानी के पूर्वही सीखना चाहिये न
कि जब शरीर से आरोग्य बिदा हो गया हो या बिदा होनपर हा
अनाड़ी चिकित्सकों पर अपनी शरीरकी भलाई को मत छोड़ बैठो ।
जितना अधिक दिन सुखसे जीओगे उतना ही तुम्हारे विद्योपार्जन का
उद्देश्य सफल होयगा ॥

MARATHI.

१.

येथें मीं मोठ्यानें सुसकारा टाकिला. मी म्हणालों "हरहर, ममुष्य
व्यर्थ निर्माण केला ! तो दुःख आणि मरण यांस कसा अर्पिला आहे!
यावज्जीव यातना भोगून मृत्यूनें गट्ट करावा ना ! " र्या दैवतास माझी
कींव येऊन त्यानें मला असा उदास देखावा सोडून देण्यास सांगितलें.
मनुष्य परलोकास जाएयास निघाला असतां त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाच्या
पहिल्याच टप्प्यांत त्याजकडे आणखी पाहूं नको : परंतु ज्या दाट
धुक्यांत तो प्रवाह आपल्यामध्यें पडलेल्या मानवांच्या कित्येक पिढ्या
नत आहे त्याजकड दृष्टि फेंक. र्याच्या सूचने बरहुकूम मीं नजर
जाविली, आणि (त्या भल्या दैवतानें आपल्या दैविक शक्तीच्या
योगानें माझी दृष्टि बलवत्तर केल्यामुळें अगर जे धुकें पूर्वी नजरेंचा
प्रवेश होएयास फार दाट होतें त्यांतील कांहीं फांकविल्यामुळें) तां दरी
दूरच्या टोंकाकडे मोकळी व अफाट महासागरानें व्यापिलेली असून,
मधून एक विशाळ वज्रमय खडक जाऊन त्याचे दोन समान भाग
झालेले आहेत अशी मला दिसली. त्यापैकीं एकावर अद्यापि दर्शें

पसरल्लीं होतीं कारण त्यांतील कांहींएक मला दिसत नव्हतें. परंतु दुसरा भाग हा एक अमर्याद महासागर ज्यांत फुलें व फळें यांनीं आच्छादलेलीं आणि हजारों लहान चकचकणाऱ्या व मधुर वाहणाऱ्या समुद्रांनीं बट्टिलेल्लीं असंख्य बेटें रोविलीं आहेत असा भासला. अंगांत लखलखित पोषाख व डोईवर हार घातलेल्लीं अशीं मनुष्यें झाडांमधून जात असतां, कारंजांच्या बाजूनें पडलेल्लीं, किंवा पुष्पराज्यवर विश्रांति घेत असलेलीं माझ्या दृष्टीस पडलीं : व पक्ष्यांचें गायन, पाण्याचा धोधाटा, मनुष्यांचें ध्वनी आणि वारें असें मिश्र स्वर ऐकूं आले. इतका भाल्हादकारक देखावा पाहतांच मला आनंदाचें भरतें आलें. त्या सुखधामांत उडून जाण्यास गरुडपक्ष्याचे पंख असावे अशा मला इच्छा उत्पन्न झाली; परंतु त्या दैवतानें मला सांगितलें कीं जें मृत्यूचें दरवाजे पुलावर क्षणोक्षणीं उघडतांना माझ्या दृष्टीस पडत होते त्यांतून गेल्या- खेरीज तेथें जाण्यास मार्ग नाहीं. तो ह्मणाला "तुझ्या समोर जों हीं बेटें इतकीं शीतल आणि हिरवींचार आहेत व जीं महासागराच्या पृष्ठभागावर ठिकठिकाणासारखीं पसरलेलीं दिसतात त्यांची संख्या तुझी नजर पोंचते तथपर्यतच समुद्रकिनाऱ्यावरच्या रेतोपेक्षांहि अधिक आहे. तूं जीं बेटें येथें पाहतोस त्यांच्यामागें तुझ्या नजरेच्या किं- बहुना कल्पनेच्याही पलिकड कोठवरवधि बेटें आहेत. हेंच पुण्यवान् मनुष्यांचें मरणानंतर राहण्याचे वाडें. येथें ज्या ज्या जातींच्या सद्गुणांचा ज्या ज्या मानानें त्यांच्या अंगीं उत्कर्ष असेल त्याप्रमाणें निरानिराळीं बेटें त्यांच्या वांट्यास येतात. ह्या बेटांतील रहिवाशांच्या रुचीला आणि सिद्धीला अनुसरून तेथें भिन्न भिन्न तऱ्हांच्या व प्रमाणांच्या सुखांची समृद्धि असते; प्रत्येक बेट त्यांतील राहणाऱ्या लोकांच्या सोईचा कवळ स्वर्गच आहे. अरे मिरझा हीं स्थानें प्राप्त करून घेण्यास झटणें हें योग्य नव्हे काय ? जो जन्म असें बक्षिस मिळविण्याच्या संधि देतो तो दुःखकारक भासतो काय ? अशा सुख- धामास तुला नेण्याऱ्या मृत्यूला भ्यावें काय ? ज्या जीवाकरितां अनायनतव राखून ठेबिले आहे त्याला व्यर्थ उत्पन्न केला असें मानूं नको.

२.

गृहस्थहो, आरोग्याची अमोलिक देणगी ही सर्व सुखाला आधार-
भूत आहे हें तुझांला सांगितलें पाहिजे असें नाहीं. ड्या गोटींवर आरोग्य
अवलंबून असतें त्या पक्षेग्णां शिका आणि ड्या सद्गुणांनीं त्याचें
रक्षण केलें जातें श्याचें निश्चयें करून आचरण करा. खासगत सूचना,
उपदेश आणि उदाहरण यांहीं करून सर्व लोकांचें आरोग्य व आरोग्य-
रक्षणाचीं साधनें काढवीत जा. या संबंधानं आरोग्याची व सुखाची
वृद्धि तसेंच रोगाचा व दुःखाचा क्षय होईल असें निमूरुपणें वरेंच काम
करितां यईल. आरोग्य या विषयावर कांहीं बुद्धिवाद सांगग्याची अव-
श्यकता नाहीं असें वाटेल. परंतु अयोग्य विषयाच्या नादीं लागून
आरोग्याच्या अमूल्य इग्णांचें मातर कल्याचीं उदाहरणें बहुत
वेळां आपणांस आढळतात. आरोग्याचा नाश झाल्यानंतर किंवा
श्यास उतरती कळा लागल्यास सुरुवात झाल्यावर त्यासंबंधीं ज्ञान प्राप्त
करून घेण्यापक्षां तारुएयाच्या पारंभींच तें प्राप्त करून घ्यावें हें उचित
आहे. तुमचा प्रकृति अडाणी नाडींवैद्यांच्या स्वाधीन देऊं नका. तुमचें
आयुष्य व सौख्य जितकें जितकें वाढेल तितक्या तितक्या उत्तम
रीतानें तुझांला दिलल्या विद्यादानाचे हंतु तुझी पूर्ण कराल.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an Essay on the following subject :—

' *The advantage of Travelling.*'

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

A. H. PIRIE ESQ., *Examiner.*

1. A person in India owes a bill in Berlin amounting to 62·25
marks. Find the cost in rupees of a foreign money order expressed
in English money, which he will have to send to pay this bill, when
exchange is 15 pence per rupee, and 20·75 marks are equivalent to
£1 sterling ; the money order commission being 8 annas.

2. A man holds Rs. 60,000 invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities, and has to pay a tax of 5 pies per rupee on his income. He sells out when these are at 104¾, paying ¼ per cent. brokerage, and invests the proceeds in Bank Five Hundred Rupee shares, which are then at Rs. 627 (brokerage not charged). These pay an annual dividend of Rs. 35 per share free of income-tax. Find the alteration in his income.

3. How much per cent. profit must a tradesman charge that he may allow 5 per cent. of his sales for bad debts, an average credit for 6 months, 4 per cent. of the cost of his goods for expenses, and may make a net profit of 10 per cent. on the cost price at the time of sale, allowing interest at 10 per cent. per annum?

4. (*a*) Write down the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and show when the roots are (1) real and unequal, (2) real and equal, (3) imaginary, and, (4) rational and unequal.

(*b*) Solve the equations :—

(i) $\sqrt{(x^2 - 8x + 15)} + \sqrt{(x^2 + 2x - 15)}$
$= \sqrt{(4x^2 - 18x + 18)}$.

(ii) $(x^2 + y^2)(x + y) = 272$; $(x^2 - y^2)(x - y) = 32$.

5. (*a*) Deduce the formula for the sum of n terms of an Arithmetical Progression of which the first term is a and common difference d.

(*b*) On the ground are placed a basket and 12 stones in a straight line. The first stone is one yard from the basket, the second stone is 3 yards from the first, the third stone 5 yards from the second, and so on, the distances between the stones increasing in Arithmetical Progression. How many yards will a man run, who, starting from the basket, picks up the stones one by one, returning each time he picks up a stone to deposit it in the basket?

6. (*a*) Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is the greatest.

(*b*) A police post, consisting of 5 mounted men and 9 foot policemen has to furnish a daily guard consisting of 2 from each

class. How many days will elapse before the same guard recurs after all possible selections have been made?

7. (a) In the expression of $(1+x)^n$ prove that the sum of the coefficient of the old terms = the sum of the coefficients of the even terms = $2^n - 1$.

(b) Fnd the coefficient of x^6 in the expansion of $(1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}}$

(c) Having given

$$\log 2 = \cdot 30103,$$
$$\log 3 = \cdot 47712,$$
and $\log 7 = \cdot 84510,$

solve the equations $2^x \cdot 7^y = 80{,}000$; $3^y = 500$; the values of x and y to be given correct to five decimal places.

8. (a) ABC is a triangle of which the vertical angle BAC is bisected by AX meeting the base in X, and the exterior vertical CAE is bisected by AY meeting the base produced in Y, prove that—

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BX}{CX} = \frac{BY}{CY}$$

(b) In the above figure MCN is a line drawn through C, parallel to BA, meeting AX produced in M, and AY in N; prove CM = CN.

9. (a) Triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these angles reciprocally proportional, are equal in area.

(b) On AB, AC two sides of any triangle, squares are described externally to the triangle. If the squares are ABDE, ACFG, show that the triangles DAG, FAE are equal in area.

10. (a) Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

(b) A and B are two points external to a plane M and on the same side of it; AC is drawn perpendicular to the plane M and produced to D making CD = AC; DB is joined meeting the plane at P; prove that AP + BP is less than AQ + BQ where Q is any other point n the plane M.

TRIGONOMETRY.

AND

Geometrical Conic Sections.

Babu Gynendra Nath Chakravarti, M. A., LL. B., *Examiner.*

1. Show that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to its radius is constant. What is this angle called? Show how, this angle being adopted as the unit of angular measurement, any other angle may be measured in terms of this unit.

2. Show that :—   (1) $\dfrac{\operatorname{Sin}A + \operatorname{Sec}A}{\operatorname{Cos}A + \operatorname{Cosec}A} = \tan A$

(2) $\operatorname{Sin}^2A \tan^2A + \operatorname{Cos}^2A \operatorname{Cot}^2A = \tan^2A + \operatorname{Cot}^2A - 1.$

3. Find a general expression for all the angles which have a given cosine; and solve the equation $\tan \theta + \sqrt{3}\, \operatorname{Cot}\theta = 1 + \sqrt{3}$

4. Prove the following identities:—

(1) $\operatorname{Cos}A - \operatorname{Cos}A = 2 \operatorname{Sin}\dfrac{A+B}{2} \operatorname{Sin}\dfrac{A-B}{2}.$

(2) $\operatorname{Cos} 2A = \operatorname{Cos}^4A - \operatorname{Sin}^4A.$

(3) $\dfrac{\operatorname{Cos} 9° + \operatorname{Sin} 9°}{\operatorname{Cos} 9° - \operatorname{Sin} 9°} = \tan 54°$

5. In any triangle ABC prove that—

(1) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \operatorname{Cos}A - 2ac \operatorname{Cos}B - 2ab \operatorname{Cos}C = 0$

(2) $\operatorname{Cos} 2A + \operatorname{Cos} 2B + \operatorname{Cos} 2C + 4 \operatorname{Cos}A \operatorname{Cos}B \operatorname{Cos}C + 1 = 0$

(3) $\operatorname{Cot}A - \operatorname{Cot}B = \dfrac{b^2 - a^2}{ab\, \operatorname{sin}C}$

6. A person standing on the bank of a river observes that the top of a tower on the edge of the opposite side subtends an angle of 55° with a horizontal line drawn through his eye. Receding backwards 30 feet, he then finds it to subtend an angle of 48°. Find the breadth of the river.

Given L sin   7° = 9.08589   log 3 = .47712

L sin 35° = 9.75859   log 1.0493 = .02089

L sin 48° = 9.87107

7 Find the radius of a circle inscribed in a triangle and prove that the area of the angle is represented by

$$r \ a \ \mathrm{cosec} \frac{A}{2} \ \mathrm{Cos} \frac{B}{2} \ \mathrm{Cos} \frac{C}{2}$$

8. (a) Define conic, central conic, directrix, latus rectum and eccentric circle of a point.

(b) What do you understand by "conjugate diameters"? Prove that if one diameter be conjugate to a second, the second is conjugate to the first.

9. In any conic, prove that the semi-latus-rectum is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord. Hence deduce that focal chords are to one another as the rectangles contained by their segments.

10. Prove that the tangent at any point of a hyperbola makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

11. Show that the lengths of two tangents from any point to a parabola are as the perpendiculars on them from the focus.

12. Prove that any chord of the asymptotes is divided at either of the points in which it meets the curve into segments to which the parallel radius is a mean proportional.

ARABIC.

MAULVI SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate the following into English :—

يا اميرالمؤمنين ان الدهر ذو اغتيال و قد يقلب حالا

بعد حال فارحم يا اميرالمؤمنين الصبية الصغار

و العجائز الكبار الذين سقاهم كدرا بعد صفو و مرا بعد

حلو و هبنا نعم آبائك اللاتي غذتنا صغارا و كبارا و شبابا

و اشياخا و امشــاجا في الاصـــلاب و نطفـــا في الارحام

و قدمنا في القرابة حيث قدمنا الله منك في الرحم فان
رقابنا قد ذلت لسخطك و وجوهنا قد عنت لطاعتك
فاتلنا عثرتنا يا امير المؤمنين – إن الله قد سهل بك
الوعور و جلادبك الديجور و ملا من خوفك القلوب
و الصدور – بك يردع الفاسق و يقمع بك المنافق فارتبط
نعم الله عندك بالعفو و الاحسان فان كل راع مسؤل عن
رعيته و إن النعم لاينقطع المزيد فيها حتى ينقطع
الشكر عليها ✳

2. Name the Arabic Lunar as well as the Solar months with the
English months corresponding to the latter. Why not to the former?

3. Translate the following into English :—

لله انت من شيخ يبهر بل يبهت العقول في ما
يقول و يعمي بل يعمه الذكي الفطن بما يظهر مما يريد
او يبطن الا ان كلامه لايعد و مناعم المطاعم او مطارب المشارب
و الشيخ مثلك يجب ان يقنع من الدنيا باللذات التي
تروح الروح و تنفس النفس و تقر العيون و تسر القلوب
و تطرب الافهام الذكيه و تطري الاوهام الصفيه من مباهج
الربيع و ملاذه و طيباته و مسارة فكلما صعد الناظر فيه
ناظره رأي وجهها للسماء ببهجة البيضاء ابلج – و عينا
سوداء من ظلام الغمام ذات حدق ادعج و هواء باعتدال
قوامه و حسن نظامه جد سجسج و الشمس تسفر حينا
و حينا تنتقب و السماء تنكلع طورا اور طورا تنسكب

و الرعد يقرقعه من برق يبتسم و نبل الوبل يرتمى عن
قوس في معارج الهواء تتلون و ترتسم – و السحاب
كخليع من الفتيان يسكب دمعه و قد هزه طرب الراح
و النسيم نشوان و الجوصاح ٭

4. Translate the following into English :—

ثوى بمكــة بضع عشر حجة
يذكر لو يلقى خليلا مواتيا

و يعرض في اهل المواسم نفسه
فلم يرمن يووي ولم ير داعيا

فلما اتانا و اطماذت به النوى
فاصبح مسرورا بطيبــة راضيا

و اصبح لايخشى عداوة ظالم
قريب ولا يخشى من الناس باغيا

بذلنا له الا موال من جل مالنا
و انفسنا عند الوفا و التآسيا

نحارب من عادى من الناس كلهم
جميعا وإن كان الحبيب المصافيا

و نعلـم إن الله لا رب غيره
و إن كتاب الله اصـبح هاديا

5. Explain the above elucidating the allusion or allusions.

6. Analyse the following in Arabic and translate into English :—

اذا مارحــــن يمشين الهوى ـنا

كـــما إضطربت متون الشاربينا

ظغائن من بني جشم بن بكر

خلطـــن بميسم حسبا و دينا

7. Mention the various kinds of Plurals used in Arabic and give a few instances of each.

8. Name the ام الابواب and say why are they so called.

9. Translate into Arabic and add diacritical marks to your translation :—

The early Muslims, after subduing Persia, effected conquests, and colonised the conquered country, in Transoxiana, Mekran, and the valley of the Indus. But they did not penetrate farther eastward, being perhaps deterred by rumours that would reach them in Sindh of the large armies and warlike qualities of the Rajpoot chiefs and peoples. At last in the tenth century A. D., a large portion of Eastern Persia became independent of the Arab Khalif, under a native dynasty known as Samanis; and it was under the fifth ruler of this dynasty that the Turkish Mameluke, Alptigin, became independent in the elevated country of which Ghazni was the centre.

———

PERSIAN.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI M. A., *Examiner.*

PROSE AND POETRY.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) بعد از تامل مصلحت آں دیدم کہ در نشیمن

عزلت نشینم و دامن صحبت فراهم چینم و دفتر از گفتار

هاے پریشان بشویم - و من بعد پریشان نہ گویم ۞

※ شعر ※

زبان بریده بکنجی نشسته صم و بکم

به ازکسے که نباشد زبانش اندر حکم

How does the above anecdote end, and what Moral is drawn therein?

(b)   التماس از تماشائیان این ریاض که خالی از

خار ملاحظۀ اعتراض و خاشاک مطالبۀ اغراض اند آنکه

چوں بقدم اهتمام بر ایمان بگذرند و بنظر اعتبار دریذها

بنگرند باغبان را بدعائے یاد کنند و به ثنائے شاد ※

Paraphrase the above extract and sketch briefly, in Persian, the life of its author.

2.   Translate into English, giving references or explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a)   فرهنگے بما برگذر کرده گیر

همان گنج ناخورده را خورده گیر

ازان گنج کاورد قاروں بدست

سر انجام درخاک بیں چوں نشست

ازان خشت زریں شدۀ عاد

چه آمد بجز مردن نامراد

(b)   یکے گوئی و چوگان بقاصد سپرد

قفیزے پراز کنجد ناشمرد

در آموختش راز آں پیشکش

بدان تعبیه شد دل شاه خوش

3. Explain in Persian the following extracts giving short sketches of the lives of their authors :—

(a)

پندے دهمت اگر بمن داري گوش

از بهر خــدا جامــهٔ تزویر مپوش

عقبی همه ساعتست و دنیا یکدم

از بهر دمي ملك ابــد را مفروش

(b)

سكوں در آتش سوزنــده گفتــم

نشاید کرد ودرمان هم سكوںست

كه دنیا صاحبي بدعهد وخونخوار

زمانــه مادر بے مهــر و دونست

(c)

تیغ هندي بر نیاید روز هیجا از نیام

شیر مردے را که باشد مرگ پنهان درکمین

تجربت بیفائدهست آنرا که برگردید دخت

حمله آوردن چه سود آنرا که برگردید زیں

Analyse the first couplet in (c).

4. Define اضافت and give its various kinds used in Persian.

5. Translate into Persian :—

The conflict of Rome and Persia was prolonged from the death of Crassus to the reign of Heraclius. An experience of seven hundred years might convince the rival nations of the impossibility of maintaining their conquests beyond the fatal limits of the Tigris and Euphrates. Yet the emulation of Trojan and Julian was awakened by the trophies of Alexander, and the sovereigns of Persia indulged the ambitious hope of restoring the Empire of Cyrus.

SANSKRIT.

PANDIT ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA, M. A.

1. Explain the second halves of the following verses:—

(a)   न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रन्तितुर्यशः ।
व्यावृत्ता यत् परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता ॥

(b)   परिन्नीणः कश्चित् स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये
क्षपश्चात् सम्पूर्णं गणयति धरित्रीम् ढणसमा ।
मतभानैकान्त्यात् गुरुलघुतयार्थेषु धनिना-
मवस्थावस्तूनि प्रथयति च सङ्कोचयति च ॥

2. (a) Name and characterise the metre in which the second verse (b) is composed.

(b) Give the 3rd person singular लुङ् of the root of गणयति.

(d) Parse प्रसृतये.

3. Paraphrase the following:—

(a)   प्रससाहोद्यादम्भः कुम्भयोनेर्मंहौजसः ।
रवोरभिभवाशाङ्कि चुसुभे द्विषतां मनः ॥

(b)   वन्हिस्तस्य जलायते जलनिधिः कुल्यायते तत्नणात्
मेरुस्तस्य शिलायते मृगपतिः सधः कुरङ्गायते ।
व्याघ्रो माल्यगुणायते विषरसः पीयूषवर्षायते
यस्याङ्गेऽखिललोकबल्लभतमं शीलं समुञ्जृम्भते ॥

4. Quote the context of the following :—

(a)   येष्वेते निवसन्ति निर्मलगुणास्तेभ्यो नरेभ्यो नमः ॥

(b)   सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधारात्रतमिदम् ॥

(c)   सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् ॥

5. To which different goals of life in the opinion of the moralist, would the pursuit of the directions laid down in the following stanza lead?

एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा
ह्येकं मित्रं भूपतिर्वा यतिर्वा ।
एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा
ह्येका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी ॥

6. Translate into English :—

(a) तथापि शास्त्रव्यवहारनिष्ठुरे विपन्नभावे चिरमस्यतस्थुषः ।
लुतोष वीर्यातिशयेन विग्रहा पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते ॥

(b) उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य विश्रङ्खलस्य
प्राग्जातविस्तृतनिजाधमकर्म्मवृत्तेः ।
दैवादवाप्तविभवस्य गुणद्विषोऽस्य
नीचस्य गोचरगतेः सुखमाप्यते कैः ॥

(c) नम्रत्वेनोन्नमन्तः परगुणकथनैः स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयन्तः ।
स्वार्थान् सम्पादयन्तः विततपृथुतरारम्भयत्नाः परार्थे ॥
क्षान्तै वाक्षेपरुक्षाक्षरमुखरमुखान् दुर्मुखान् दूषयन्तः ।
सन्तः साश्चर्यचर्या जगति बहुमताः कस्य नाभ्यर्चनीयाः ॥

7. (a) Name and characterise the metre in which the last verse (c) is composed.

(b) Expound the Samasa of the underlined compounds.

(c) Change the last quarters of verse (a) and (b) into the active construction.

(d) Conjugate the root of आप्यते in third person singular लुङ्, and decline the base of विग्रहा and तस्थुषः in all the cases.

8. How does *Kalidasa* derive the words ललित, रघु, चन्द्र.

9. Write a brief description of the journey of *Dilipa* to the hermitage and of his adventures during his stay there.

10. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(*a*) A king of Persia once asked a philosopher "What do you value most in kings ?" "Absence of greed," was his reply.

(*b*) The King who protects his subjects as if they were his own children, himself enjoys unending happiness, and secures the loyal attachment of his people to the throne.

(*c*) Even the young cub of a lion will spring upon the huge elephant from whose temples flows the ichor. Such is the nature of the spirited. Verily, it is not age that is the cause of spirit.

LATIN.

J. G. Jennings Esq., B. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate as closely as may be consistent with English idiom :—

(*a*) Ob cetera prodigia libros adire decemviri jussi : quod autem lapidibus pluvisset in Piceno, novendiale sacrum edictum et subinde aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit. Nam primum omnium urbs lustrata est hostiaeque majores, quibus editum est diis caesae, et donum ex auri pondo quadraginta Lanuvium Junoni portatum est et signum aeneum matronae Junoni in Aventino dedicaverunt, et *lectisternium* Caere, ubi *sortes attenuatae* erant, imperatum, et supplicatio Fortunae in Algido ; Romae quoque et lectisternium juventuti et supplicatio ad aedem Herculis nominatim, deinde universo populo circa omnia pulvinaria indicta, et *genio* majores hostiae caesae quinque, et

C. Atilius Serranus praetor vota suscipere jussus, si in decem annos res publica eodem stetisset statu.

(*b*) Quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper influebat in aures contionis, cum ferret *legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis.* Dissuasimus nos. Sed nihil de me : de Scipione dicam libentius. Quanta illi, di immortales, fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione majestas, ut facile ducem populi Romani non comitem diceres. Sed adfuistis, et est in manibus oratio. Itaque lex popularis suffragiis populi repudiata est. Atque ut ad me redeam, meministis, Q. Maximo fratre Scipionis et L. Mancino consulibus quam popularis *lex de Sacerdotiis* C. Licinii Crassi videbatur. *Cooptatis* enim collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, atque is primus instituit in forum versus agere cum populo ; tamen illius vendibilem orationem religio deorum immortalium nobis defendentibus facile vincebat.

(*c*)   Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,
  Frustra per antumnos nocentem
    Corporibus metuemus Austrum :

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytos enans et *Danai genu*s
  Infame damnatusque longi
    Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.

Liquenda tellus et domus et placens
Uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum
  Te praeter invisas cupressas
    Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Caecuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus et mero
  Tinget pavimentum superbo,
    Pontificum potiore cenis,

II.   1.   Translate into Latin:—In the meanwhile Clodius being aware that Milo had to make a journey on the 18th of January to Lanuvium to appoint a flamen, himself suddenly set out from Rome the day before, in order that he might place an ambush for Milo. Milo having been in the senate on that day, until the senate was dismissed, went home, changed

his shoes and dress, and then set out. He met Clodius on the road at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately a band of armed men rushed down upon him from a high vantage ground. But the waylayer was overcome.

2. Translate into English :—P. Clodius cum statuisset omniscelere in praetura vexare rempublicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos mensis praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilaceran-dam rempublicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rempublicam, plenum annum atque integrum.

III. 1. Give the past participle and the infinitive of *metior, ordior, ulciscor amplector*; and the perfect, supine, and infinitive of *operio, sepelio, rado, vincio*; and state what cases are governed by *potior, reminiscor, pudet, tædet,*—with the meaning of each.

2. Put the following passage into Oratio Obliqua, prefixing " Hannibal said that " :—Hic erit locus quem teneas. Delige centenos viros ex omni pedite atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia prima venias ; nunc corpora curare tempus est.

3. Give the Latin for the following phrases :—

> (i) To bring charges against any one.
> (ii) To own oneself beaten.
> (iii) To have a chance of rising in importance.
> (iv) The rear rank.
> (v) To be sold by auction.
> (vi) Formed in square.

4. Write short explanatory notes on the words and phrases ita-licised in Questions I (*a*), I (*b*), and I (*c*) above.

5. Scan the first four lines of Question I (*c*) above (Horace), naming the stanza and the several kinds of feet used.

6. Account for Cicero's choice of speakers in his Dialogue on Friendship.

HISTORY.

R. H. GUNION ESQ., *Examiner*.

1. Sketch the political and social condition of the Athenians at the time of the usurpation of Pisistratus.

2. Illustrate the working of the institution of the Ostracism.

3. Comment on the two following quotations :—

"We cannot fail to discern in the Athenian people a disposition to shrink from responsibility not altogether honourable, and a reluctance to take to themselves blame for results to which they had deliberately contributed."

"The will and energy of Athens, aided by the rugged discipline of Sparta had foiled the great enterprise through which the barbarian despot sought to repress in the deadly bonds of Persian thraldom the intellect and freedom of the world."

4. Explain the military system of Alexander the Great with special reference to the statement that "his army was as unlike the army of a Greek state as possible."

5. Mention the chief stages in the great struggle at Rome between the Patricians and the Plebeians, and show that the Licinian Laws were a practical victory for the latter.

6. What is meant by saying of the Battle of Ecnomus that "it is necessary for one who would understand aright the First Punic War to dwell awhile upon a conflict so characteristic of it"?

7. Describe the part taken by Fabius Maximus in the operations of the second Punic War, and discuss his military policy.

8. It is said that at the beginning of the thirteenth century "already almost everything that goes to the making of a Parliament was to be found in England." Explain the statement.

9. What was the New Learning? What part did its exponents take in bringing about the Reformation?

10. Illustrate the truth of the statement that "George the Third's dogged pursuit of a fixed purpose led to important changes in the government of the country during his reign."

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PHYSICS PAPER.

J. MURRAY ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

*N. B.—Not more than twelve questions to be attempted, and of these,
six only from the Physics' paper.*

1. Describe Atwood's machine. Explain, carefully, how it could
be used to illustrate the fact, that change in the momentum of a
moving body in a given time, is proportional to the force acting
upon it.

2. What is the definition of a dyne, and of an erg? How would you
estimate the number of dynes acting upon a moving body, and give
reasons for your answer? How much work could be done in ergs,
by a body of 25 grammes moving with a velocity of 1574.8 yds.
an hour?

3. Describe some method of finding the specific gravity of a given solid
body, that will sink in water, stating clearly what principles you assume
in the process of your calculation. If the body will not sink in water,
how must the method be modified?

4. What is the distinction between a noise and a musical note?
Give some simple method of determining the frequency of a note.
What are *beats* in music, and how are they produced?

5. Explain what is meant by the apparent and real expansions
of a liquid in a vessel, as for instance the mercury in a thermometer.
Give some account of any method for determining the real expansions
of a liquid, which shall not be dependent on a knowledge of the real
expansion of the containing vessel.

6. What is meant by the specific heat of copper; the capacity
for heat of a piece of iron, weighing 5 kilogrammes; the latent heat
of steam? Describe some method of measuring the latent heat
of ice.

7. What reasons have you for thinking that a light kindled at one
spot does not become instantaneonly visible to a person standing at a
distance from the spot? What are the conjugate foci, and the principal
focus of a spherical mirror? A lighted match is held at a distance of

20 inches along the axis from the surface of a concave mirror of rad. six inches. Will an image of the match be formed, and if so, where?

8. Describe the Electrophorus, and how to use it. How would you use the torsion balance to determine how one electrified body attracted or repelled another?

9. Give some account of what Oersted discovered regarding the action of an electric current on a magnet placed near it. Explain how this discovery has been employed in the tangent galva-nometer.

10. Describe the phenomena referred to as the " induction of electric currents upon each other." Describe shortly some machine in which this phenomena is utilized.

Chemistry Paper.

1. Describe fully the method of preparing, and give some account of the properties of ammonia. What is the ammoniacal liquor of the gas works?

2. Describe the process known as distillation. Wherein does it differ from destructive distillation? Explain how you would prepare pure Nitric acid from ordinary Nitric acid. What is Aquaregia?

3. Describe what part is played by Nitric acid in the preparation of Sulphuric acid on a large scale, and by Sulphuric acid in the preparation of Nitric acid in quantities.

4. Give as many as you can of the compounds of Chlorine with other single elements; mention the chief compounds of Chlorine with Hydrogen and Oxygen, giving their various Chemical formulæ.

5. What is Allotropism? Describe the various cases of Allotropism in the three elements—Carbon, Phosphorus, and Oxygen. To what may the allotropism be due?

6. How would you determine the relative weights of a molecule of Hydrogen, and one of Chlorine, pointing out clearly all the steps in the process? Also mention what assumptions are made. What is meant by the valence of an element? Give examples of univalent, bivalent, and trivalent elements.

LOGIC.

C. H. Linton Esq., M. A., *Examiner.*

Candidates must answer one or other of the following series of questions, A and B, but not both.

A.—McCosh's Laws of Discursive Thought.

1. Explain the following terms : — Fundamental Laws of Thought ; Discursive Thought and Intuitive Thought ; Illicit Process ; Modal Propositions ; Mediate and Immediate Inference ; Distributed and Undistributed Term ; Material and Formal Fallacies ; *Petitio Prinicipii.*

2. Explain clearly the distinction between abstraction and generalization. On what does the reality of abstract and general notions depend ? What sort of reality did the realists ascribe to the notion man? What sort of reality is there in the following :—

The good, Roman citizen, Cæsar, husband and wife.

3. Logically divide and subdivide motion. Classify, according to your division, the following terms : Civilization, consciousness, the creature of his age, ruler and subject, abbey, Westminster Abbey.

4. What is the difference between a verbal explanation and a logical definition ? Which notions are capable, and which incapable of logical definition ?

Test the following examples by the Rules of Definition :—

    (1) Men define a man as the tool-wright, laughing creature.

    (2) Black is the opposite of white.

    (3) A triangle is a figure having three equal sides.

    (4) Life is a mode of activity.

    (5) Pleasure is the absence of pain.

    (6) Oxygen is a gas.

5. What is meant by the quantity and quality of propositions ? Give McCosh's fourfold division of propositions ; and state the symbols used to designate them.

Ascertain the logical characters of each of the following proposi-
tions:—

(1) Socrates is the son of Sophroniscus.

(2) All poets are not men of genius.

(3) Some elements are metals.

(4) None but the virtuous are happy.

(5) No man is infallible.

(6) Some men are not prudent.

6. What is apposition? Show by means of the sub-contrary pro-
positions that contrary propositions may both be false.   What proposi-
tions are true, false, or unknown, when E. is false.   What is conver-
sion by limitation?   Convert the following proposition :—All men are
mortal.

7. What gives rise to the distinction of moods and figures in syllo-
gisms? Which of the following moods are valid, and in which figures:—
OAO, EIO, IEO, EHE, IIA, EEO, AEE, OIO, EAO.
Give reasons for excluding the moods which you reject.

8. State in logical form (where necessary) and examine the follow-
ing arguments ; also state the principles of reasoning which they
break :—

(1) Every man should be moderate, for excess will cause
     disease.

(2) The evolution theory must be true, for it has the
     support of able thinkers.

(3) Mathematical study undoubtedly improves the reason-
     ing powers ; but as the study of logic is not mathe-
     matical study ; we may infer that it does not im-
     prove the reasoning powers.

(4) Evil is good ; for what is necessary is good ; and evil
     is necessary.

(5) If it rains, the ground will be wet ; but the ground
     s et ; we may therefore infer that rain has fallen.

(6) A successful author must be either very industrious or very talented ; Gibbon was very industrious ; therefore he was not very talented.

B.—Thomson's Laws of Thought.

N. B.—The candidate may answer any eight questions from group B.

1. What is meant by ' necessary laws of thought? Explain the distinction between the Form of Thought and the Matter of Thought ; and its bearing on the science of Pure Logic.

2. Explain the relation of thought to language. Can thinking proceed without the aid of language? Discuss this fully.

3. What is the difference between an intuition and a conception ? What are higher and lower conceptions ? What relation do definition and division bear to the extension and comprehension of a conception ? Explain how they are but two sides from which the same conception is viewed.

4. Test the following by the Rules of Definition :—

(1) Wisdom defines and investigates truth.

(2) Vivacious is the quality of being lively.

(3) Man is a warm-blooded animal.

(4) A quadrilateral is a plane figure, having four equal sides and angles.

(5) The soul is the first form of an organized body which has potential life.

(6) Sweet is that which is not bitter.

5. Point out Aristotle's distinction between property and definition. On what grounds does Thompson discard the distinction.

6. Define judgment. What is the difference between a hypothetical judgment of the form—If A is B, A is C, and one of the form If A is B, C is D.

7. Give the quantity, quality, and relation of the following judgments, bearing in mind Thompson's Table of Judgments:—

  (1) Locke is the greatest of English metaphysicians.

  (2) Some elements are all the metals.

  (3) Some expedient acts are just.

  (4) No good act is without its reward.

  (5) All men are not capable of acting wisely.

 8. What is contradictory opposition ? Why is it the most perfect form of opposition. Are A and O contradictories ? Give reasons for your answer. Draw as many immediate inferences as you can from the judgment ' All men are mortal.'

 9. Give the general canon of mediate inference ; and deduce from it the principle that if one premiss be negative]the conclusion must be negative.

 10. Select the valid moods from among the following, and state in what figures they are valid :—

  UUU, IAI, YIY, OOO, EOE, AYU, IIA, AAA, EAE, EYO.

 11. Examine; the following arguments :—

  (1) Some kings are tyrants ; for Charles I was a king ; and he was a tyrant.

  (2) Men alone are rational creatures ; and therefore angels, not being men, are irrational beings.

  (3) Common salt is chloride of sodium ; this is common salt ; it is therefore chloride of sodium.

  (4) This syllogism must be valid ; for it has three terms.

  (5) If education is popular, compulsion is unnecessary, if unpopular, compulsion will not be tolerated.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

C. A. ANDREWS ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) From what external and internal evidence may the date of *King Lear* be approximately determined? Explain clearly the causes of the confusion which exists in the text of the drama. Describe the character and function of Lear's Fool in the play.

(*b*) Explain the meaning of the following passages ;—

(i)   Have more than thou showest,
         Speak less than thou knowest,
         Lend less than thou owest,
         Ride more than thou goest,
         Learn more than thou trowest,
         Set less than thou throwest ;
         And thou shalt have more
         Than two tens to a score.

(ii) *Edgar* (*to his blind father*).
         Bear free and patient thoughts.—But who comes here?
            Enter Lear *fantastically dressed with wild flowers.*
         The safer sense will ne'er accommodate
         His master thus.

(iii)   The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
            That it's had it head bit off by it young.

Explain the application of the Fool's verse to Goneril's " discreet proceeding."

Write a short note on the use of the word *it* in the second line.

2. (*a*) In designating Shakespeare's periods of authorship, why does Dowden call the Fourth period, *On the Heights*? Illustrate his meaning by references to the moral teaching of the *Tempest*. What is Caliban supposed to represent?

(*b*) Write brief notes upon the words italicized in the following passages ;—

(i) *Foot it featly* here and there,

(ii) 　　　　　　Will you *troll the catch*

　　　You taught me but *while-ere,*

(iii) Now come, my Ariel ! bring a *corollary,*
　　　Rather than want a spirit.

(iv) ' *Steal by line and level*' is an excellent *pass of pate.*

3. (*a*) With what apparent purpose is the burlesque interlude of *Pyramus and Thisbe* introduced into *A Midsummer Night's Dream ?* Show that the latter is essentially a Dream-Play. Is the influence which Cupid exercises over the fairies and the lovers susceptible of any allegorical interpretation ?

(*b*) Explain the following passages, and apply them to Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream :—*

(i) The poet's eye. in a fine frenzy rolling,
　　Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven ;
　　And as imagination bodies forth
　　The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
　　Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothi n g
　　A local habitation and a name.

(ii) *Hippolyta.*　This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard.
　　Theseus.　The best in this kind are but shadows ; and the
　　　　worst are no worse if imagination amend them.
　　Hip.　It must be your imagination then, and not theirs.

4. (*a*) Who were *The Rivals* in Sheridan's play ? Show by a reference to scenes and situations in the play, that his art was theatrical rather than dramatic.

(*b*) Explain the sentences italicized in the following extract :—
　　Lucy.　She reads so—my stars ! how she will read off hand.
　　Sir Lucius.　Faith, she must be very deep read to write this
　　　　way—though she is rather an arbitrary writer too—for *here*
　　　　are a great many words pressed into the service of this note,
　　　　that would get their habeas corpus from any court in Chris-
　　　　tendom.

Lucy. Oh ! Sir Lucius, if you were to hear how she talks of you !

ir Lucius. Oh ! tell her I'll make her the best husband in the world, and Lady O'Trigger into the bargain ! But we must get the old gentlewoman's consent—and do everything fairly.

Lucy. Nay, Sir Lucius. I thought you wa'nt rich enough to be so nice.

Sir Lucius. Upon my word, young woman, you have hit it :—

I am so poor that I can't afford to do a dirty action.

5. (*a*) Into what three periods does Shaw divide Milton's literary career. Name his chief poetical works in each of these periods, and describe very briefly the subject-matter of each poem.

(*b*) Where do the following similes occur in *Paradise Lost*?

Apply their details to the scenes and situations which they are intended to illustrate, and add notes on the words and phrases italicized :—

(i) More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods
   Endowed with all their gifts, and, oh ! too like
   In sad event, when to *the unwiser son*
   Of Japhet brought by Hermes, she ensnared
   Mankind with her fair looks, to be avenged
   On him who had stolen Jove's *authentic* fire.

(ii)   As bees
   In spring time, when the sun with Taurus rides,
   Pour forth their *populous youth* about the hive
   In clusters : they among fresh dews and flowers
   Fly to and fro, or on the smoothed plank,
   The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
   New rubbed with balm, *expatiate* and *confer*
   Their state affairs.

(iii) As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
   Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,

> *Dislodging* from a region scarce of prey,
> To gorge the flesh of lambs or *yeanling* kids,
> On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the springs
> Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams ;
> But in his way lights on the barren plains
> Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive
> With sails and wind their cany waggons light.

(iv) As when from mountain-tops the dusky clouds
> Ascending, while the north-wind sleeps, o'erspread
> Heaven's cheerful face, the *louring* element
> Scowls o'er the darkened *landskip* snow or shower
> If chance the radiant sun with farewell sweet
> Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
> The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
> Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings.

6.   (*a*) Criticise the title of Pope's *Essay on Man* ; and state briefly the principal subjects he deals with in each of its four epistles. How far has he succeeded in vindicating the ways of God to man ?

(*b*) Express the following passages in prose, bringing out the meaning of each fully, and explaining any allusions :—

(i)   He sees why nature plants in man alone
> Hope of known bliss, and faith in bliss unknown :
> (Nature, whose dictates to no other kind
> Are given in vain, but what they seek they find).
> Wise is her present ; she connects in this
> His greatest virtue with his greatest bliss ;
> At once his own bright prospect to be blest,
> And strongest motive to assist the rest.

(ii) Th'eternal art educing good from ill,
> Grafts on this [master] passion our best principle :
> 'Tis thus the mercury of man is fixed,
> Strong grows the virtue with his nature mixed ;
>
> The dross cements what else were too refined,
> And in one interest body acts with mind.

(iii) Oh ! how our hearts were beating, when, at the dawn of day,
    We saw the army of the League drawn out in long array ;
    With all its priest-led citizens, and all its rebel peers,
    And Appenzel's stout infantry, and Egmont's Flemish spears.
    There rode the brood of false Lorraine, the curses of our land ;
    And dark Mayenne was in the midst, a truncheon in his hand ;
    And, as we looked on them, we thought of Seine's empurpled
       flood,

And good Coligni's hoary hair all dabbled with his blood.

ENGLISH PROSE.

SECOND PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Fowler says that Locke's first acquaintance with Lord Shaftesbury was one of the turning points of his life. Show by reference to his subsequent career that this was the case. How was it that Shaftesbury "appealed to Locke's warmest and deepest sympathies" ?

2. What object had Locke in view in writing his Essay on the Human Understanding? How does he account for the Origin of knowledge?

3. Show how the practice of swearing "greatly disparageth him that useth it and derogateth from his credit on various accounts."

4. What peculiar features distinguish the English revolution of 1688 from other revolutions ? How does Macaulay account for its unusual character ?

5. Distinguish between logical and physical sequence. Can the same fact be both the physical and logical antecedent of another fact ? Give one or two instances in which the logical is not the same as the physical antecedent. How did the confusion between cause and reason arise ?

6. Are appeals to the feelings justifiable ? What cautions should be observed by the orator when he makes such an appeal?

7. Explain—

(*a*) There are slanderous truths as well as slanderous falsehoods.

(*b*) There are not only slanderous throats but slanderous ears also.

(*c*) Johnson appears far greater in Boswell's books than in his own.

(*d*) Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats. They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk and girt with a string of scalps.

(*e*) The Puritan was made up of two different men, the one all self-abasement, penitence, gratitude, passion; the other proud, calm, inflexible, sagacious.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

THIRD PAPER.

C. A. ANDREWS, ESQ., M. A. }   *Examiners.*
M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M. A. }

SUBJECT—LITERATURE AND MORALITY.

Outline—

(1) Show that national literature and national morality act and re-act upon one another.

(2) With special reference to the English books prescribed for the B. A. Course show in what different ways the various branches of literature may convey valuable moral lessons.

(3) Compare the moral effect produced by professedly didactic works such as Barrow's Sermons with that produced by *Paradise Lost* and the dramas of Shakespeare.

(4) How far is the effect produced by moral teaching in a literary work increased or impaired by the fact that the writer's life and character are consistent or inconsistent with the moral lessons he inculcates in his writings? Consider the case of Pope, Milton and other writers.

(5) Can good literature ever produce bad moral effect?

N.B.—The outline given above is only intended to suggest a course of thought hat may be followed in the essay. Credit will be given for

any remarks outside the suggested outline, as long as they are relevant to the subject of the Essay " Literature and Morality."

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

T, W. ARNOLD, ESQ., B. A. *Examiner.*

1. Give the substance of Locke's criticism of the theory of innate ideas.

Show exactly how far the teaching of modern psychologists (as represented by Sully) is in agreement or disagreement with the contentions of Locke on this subject.

2. Give a brief sketch of the arguments that Berkeley brings forward to prove that the material world exists only so far as it is perceived.

How does Reid criticise the Idealism of Berkeley, and what theory of the material world does he substitute. ?

3. How, according to Berkeley, do we come to know of the existence of our own mind and that of other finite minds?

4. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception.

Give a careful analysis of our visual perception (*a*) of distance, (*b*) of objective movement and (*c*) of a solid body, enumerating fully all the mental elements and processes involved in each.

5. Indicate the laws that determine the rise of Pleasure and Pain :
Give Locke's classification of Primary and Secondary Qualities.

6. In what different ways may impressions be associated in the mind ?

Do you know of any other conditions of reproductive imagination, besides association ?

7. What is the extent of the direct or original knowledge that we gain by means of the sense of touch ?

Describe the structure and are of the organ of touch.

8. Give a brief description of the structure *either* of the organ of sight *or* of the organ of hearing.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND PAPER.

W. BELL, Esq., M. A. *Examiner.*

ETHICS AND NATURAL THEOLOGY.

1. How are Growth of Feeling, Growth of Intelligence, Growth of Will, the Development of the Moral Faculty, and the Development of Character inter-related?

2. Account for the arbitrary appearance of Voluntary as compared with Involuntary action. How does Locke treat the question of Liberty and Necessity?

3. Define—Lower Impulse, Emotion, Volition, Motive, Obligation, and Moral Law. Explain and criticise, " Men are by nature a law to themselves."

4. Contrast Butler's view of Conscience with that of Locke. How does Butler argue that *Self-Love* and *Conscience* are regulative principles, and what is the relation of *Benevolence* to each? What is Butler's interpretation of the precept, " Reverence thyself " ?

5. How is Ethical theory related to Theistic belief? Illustrate the relation by a discussion of Butler's statement that " nothing can be more contrary to our nature than Vice."

6. Discuss the question whether God is directly apprehended through Conscience.

7. Indicate the arguments against the conclusion that order in nature implies (1) a Designer (2) a Creator. State and estimate the counter arguments in each case.

8. What is meant by an *a priori* proof of Divine existence and how is it related to other theistic proofs? State and critically discuss Kant's proof, and briefly indicate Spencer's position in regard to the whole subject.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND PAPER.

W. BELL, ESQ. M. A. *Examiner.*

ÈTHICS, AND HISTORY OF ETHICAL SYSTEMS—1894.

1. How are Growth of Feeling, Growth of Intelligence, Growth of Will, the Development of the Moral Faculty, and the Development of Character inter-related ?

2. Account for the arbitrary appearance of Voluntary, as compared with Involuntary action. How does Locke treat the question of Liberty and Necessity ?

3. Define – Lower Impulse, Emotion, Volition, Motive, Obligation, and Moral Law. Explain and criticise : " Men are by nature a law to themselves."

4. Contrast Butler's view of conscience with that of Locke. How does Butler argue that *Self-Love* and *Conscience* are regulative principles, and what is the relation of Benevolence to each ?

What is Butler's interpretation of the maxim, " Reverence thyself " ?

5. Give a brief account of—

    (*a*)   Greco-Roman Ethics,

<div align="center">or</div>

    (*b*)   Scholastic Ethics.

6. Discuss the relation of Ethics to—(1) Psychology, (2) Theology, (3) Politics and (4) Jurisprudence. From what points of view are the discussions regarding Conscience and Free-will important in Ethics ? Illustrate by references to the History of Ethics.

7. What different ethical views have been taken of the nature and importance of *Sympathy* ? Illustrate by references.

8. Indicate the course of development of modern utilitarianism, showing how it has been affected by Associationism and Evolution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

First Paper.

A. W. Ward Esq., B. A. *Examiner.*

(It is given that in C. G. S. units g =980.)

(Not more than ten questions should be answered, but one question in each section must be attempted.)

1. Give a mathematical investigation of the interference of direct and reflected waves of the simplest type in a uniform tube, and show how your result can be verified by experiment.

2. The string of a sonometer is 35 cms. long and one metre of it weighs 25 gms. If it be stretched by a weight of 50 kilos, find the vibration frequency of the note produced by plucking the string.

3. Describe three different methods of determining pitch, and compare their relative merits.

4. What is meant by the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism ? Prove that the deviation is a minimum when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.

5. What is a diffraction grating? Find a formula for its use. You are given a reflecting diffraction grating and are asked to determine the wave length of the sodium lines; what other apparatus would you require and what adjustments and observations would you have to make ?

6. What is meant by the rotation of the plane of polarisation of light ? How does it differ in quartz, a magnetic field, and a solution of sugar ? What is a biquartz, and how can it be used to determine rotation of light ?

7. What is the Undulatory Theory of Light ? Enunciate Huygen's Principle, and deduce the laws of reflection and refraction of light.

8. Describe Dulong and Petit's method of determining the coeff. of expansion of mercury, and afterwards those of iron and platinum.

9. Describe fully Duman's method of determining vapour densities.

Compare the weights of a cubic metre of dry air at 26° C. and 760 mm. pressure, with that of an equal volume of saturated air at the same temperature and pressure.

(Density of dry air = 1.293, and pressure of aqueous vapour at 26° C = 25 mm.)

10. Describe Bunsen's calorimeter and the method of using it.

11. Describe Cannot's reversible heat engine, and prove that its efficiency is the greatest possible with a given range of temperature.

12. Find the strength of a field due to a thin circular plate, at a point in a line perpendicular to the plate, through its centre.

13. Define an electro-chemical equivalents.

The E. M. F. of a cell is one volt and its internal resistance is one ohm. A battery composed of two cells in series and two in multiple arc, is used to electrolyse a solution of sulphate of copper, the resistance of the electrolyte being two ohms. In an hour's time 0.792 grammes of copper are deposited ; find the electro-chemical equivalent of copper and thence of hydrogen. (Cu = 63).

14. (i) Describe Latimer Clark's method of statically comparing electromotive forces.

Or (not both)

(ii) Describe Thomson's Method of determining the resistance of a galvanometer.

15. Describe experiments illustrating self-induction, mutual induction, and electro-magnetic induction.

16. How can the magnetic dip be determined? Explain carefully how various sources of error are avoided.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Second Paper.

A. Pedler, Esq., M. A., *Examiner.*

Chemistry.

1. Give a statement of the considerations on which the atomic weights of Elements are determined. Examine the application of the

methods you quote in the determination of the atomic weights of Potassium, Oxygen, Aluminium, Iodine and Carbon.

2. 25 grammes of Calcic Carbonate are acted on by 21 grammes of pure Nitric Acid, and the gas which is produced is passed over red-hot charcoal. What is the volume of the resultant gas measured at 7° C. and 728 mm. pressure. Ca. =40.

3. Describe the methods of preparing Chlorine in the laboratory, and on a manufacturing scale, and sketch the apparatus used. What are the principal properties and uses of Chlorine?

4. How would you prepare a jar of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, giving full details to show you are practically acquainted with the process. A stream of Sulphuretted Hydrogen is passed through each of the following solutions:—Potassic Chloride, Cupric Sulphate, Calcic Chloride, Argentic Nitrate, Stannous Chloride, Magnesic Chloride, Antimonious Chloride, Ammonic Chloride, and Bismuth Nitrate. State exactly what will happen in each case, and give equations shewing any chemical reactions.

5. In what forms is Arsenic found in nature? What are its principal oxides, and how are they prepared? State what are the tests by which the compounds of Arsenic are detected with the greatest certainty.

6. Describe the manufacture of glass, explaining the composition of the different kinds of glass, and the manipulation used in the preparation of various glass articles, such as window glass, plate glass, etc.

7. Describe clearly how the following substances can be prepared, giving equations for the chemical reactions involved:—Magnesic Chloride, Quicklime, Ferric Chloride, Potassic Hydric Carbonate, Potassic Chlorate, and Potassic Iodide.

8. What are the forms in which Mercury is found in nature, and explain the metallurgical processes by which it is extracted. Give the principal compounds of Mercury, and describe their properties and uses.

9. Each of the following gases is contained in a separate glass cylinder. Explain the tests you would make to decide the gas con-

tained in each jar ;—N, CI, N 2 O, NIP′, O, CO 2, N 2 O 2 and PH 3.

10. What are the tests you would employ to detect acid and base in each of the following salts ;—Sodic Nitrate, Ferrous Chloride, Baric Sulphate, and Cupric Acetate.

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B. A., *Examiner.*

1. Investigate the expansion of a^x in ascending powers of x.

Find the coefficient of x^{2n} in the expansion of $\left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)^2$.

2. Reduce the expression $\dfrac{1 - 9x + 32x^2}{(1 - 5x)^2(1 + 7x)}$ to its partial fractions, and hence find the coefficient of x^r when it is expanded in ascending powers of x.

3. State and prove the rule for the formation of the successive convergents of a continued fraction.

Find the value of $1 + \dfrac{1}{3+} \dfrac{1}{5+} \dfrac{1}{3+} \dfrac{1}{5+}$ &c.

4. Prove that the Arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometric mean.

5. Assuming DeMoivre's theorem, when the index is a positive integer, shew that it is also true when the index is a negative integer.

Solve by means of DeMoivre's theorem the equation $x^4 + 4 = 0$.

6. Sum to n terms the series—
$$\sin^3 a + \sin^3 (a+\beta) + \sin^3 (a+2\beta) + \&c. ;$$
and to infinity the series $x \sin \Theta \dfrac{x^2}{2} \sin 2\Theta + \dfrac{x^3}{3} \sin 3\Theta - \&c.$.

7. If the straight lines $ax + by + p = 0$ and $x \cos a + y \sin a = p$ enclose an angle of $45°$, and the straight line $x \sin a - y \cos a = 0$ passes through the point of their intersection, prove that $a^2 + = 2$.

8. Find the equation to a pair of tangents drawn to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ from an external point (h, k).

9. Obtain the equation to the normal to the ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at the point $(x'\,y')$.

Prove that if the normal at a point P whose focal distances are r, r' meets the major axis in G, $\text{PG}^2 = \dfrac{b^2}{a^2} rr'$.

10. Shew that if the curve $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ be transformed from one system of rectangular co-ordinates to another, the quantities $a + b$ and $ab - h^2$ remain unaltered.

11. Find the eccentricity of the conic section whose equation is

$$x^2 - 8xy - 8y^2 + 10x + 8y = 0.$$

SECOND PAPER.

H. Cox, Esq. *Examiner.*

Full marks will be given for ten questions correctly answered, provided not less than two are answered in each subject.

1. Assuming that $f(x + h)$ can be expanded in a series of ascending powers of h, prove Taylor's theorem.

2. Expand $\sin^{-1} x$, and $\tan^{-1} x$, in a series of ascending powers of x.

3. State Leibnitz's theorem and apply it to find the nth differential coefficient of—

$$x^n \log x.$$

4. Illustrate geometrically the theorem that $f'(x)$ must vanish in order that $f(x)$ may be a maximum or minimum. What is the geometrical meaning of $f''(x)$ vanishing?

A and B are two fixed points on opposite sides of the line LM. A point P is taken in LM such that—

$$\text{AP} + \mu\, \text{BP} \text{ is a minimum,}$$

where μ is any constant; shew that—

$$\frac{\cos APL}{\cos BPM} = \mu$$

5. Prove that at a point of inflexion on the curve—

$$\phi(x, y) = o$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}\left(\frac{d\phi}{dy}\right)^2 - 2\frac{d^2\phi}{dx\,dy}\frac{d\phi}{dx}\frac{d\phi}{ay} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2}\left(\frac{d\phi}{dx}\right)^2 = o.$$

Hence show that (a, o) is a point of inflexion on—

$$x^3 = axy + a^3.$$

6. Explain any method of finding assymptotes to algebraical curves.

Find the assymptotes of—

$$x^3 + y^3 = 3axy.$$

Shew that a curve of an old degree cannot be finite.

7. Prove that the radius of curvature of any curve is given by the formula—

$$p = r\frac{dr}{dp}$$

Shew that in an ellipse referred to its centre—

$$\frac{a^2b^2}{p^2} = a^2 + b^2 - r^2.$$

Hence prove that the radius of curvature at a point P of an ellipse given by—

$$\frac{CD^3}{ab}$$

where CD is the conjugate diameter.

8. Integrate *one* of the following expressions—

$$\frac{dx}{(x+p)\sqrt{a+2bx+cx^2}}, \quad \frac{dx}{(a+cx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

9. Shew that——

$$\frac{f(x)}{\phi(x)} = \frac{f(a)}{\phi'(a_1)}\frac{1}{x \cdot a_1)} + \frac{f(a_2)}{\phi'a)}\frac{1}{x - a_2} + \ldots\ldots a\frac{f(n)}{\phi'(a_n}\frac{1}{x \cdot}$$

where $a_1, a_2 \ldots \ldots a_n$ are the roots, supposed to be all real and unequal, of the algebraical equation $\phi(x) = 0$, and $f(x)$ is an algebraical function of lower degree than $\phi(x)$. Hence integrate $\dfrac{f(x)\,dx}{\phi(x)}$.

10. Shew how to integrate by successive reduction —
$$e^{m.x}\, x^n dx.$$

11. Describe briefly the transit circle.

12. Mention the principal methods of finding latitude.

13. Explain the difference between geographical and geometric latitude, and find the relation between them.

14. Explain what is meant by a planet being stationary or having a retrograde motion. Account for these phenomena.

15. Describe the effect of Aberration on the apparent position of the stars. How do the effects of Aberration differ from those of Parallax, and in what respects do they agree?

16. Explain the difference between *mean time* and *true time*, and draw a curverespecting the equation of time.

———

ARABIC.

First Paper.

Sheikh Bahadur Ali, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Tranalate into English :—

(a)

<div dir="rtl">

ازورهم و سواد الليل يشفع لي

و انثني و بياض الصبح يغري بي

قد والقو الوحش في سكنى مراتعها

خالفوها بتقويض و تطنيـــــب

جير انها و هم شر الجـــوارلها

وصحبيها و هم شر الا صاحيب

</div>

(*b*)

يصرف الامر فيهــا طيبن خاتمـــة

و لو تطلس منه كل مكتـــوب

يحط كل طويل الرمح حامله

من سرج كل طويل الباع يعبوب

(*c*)

مادار في خلد الايام لي فرح

ابا عبادة حتى درت في خلدي

ملك اذا امتلات مالا خزائنه

اذا قها طعم تكل الامم للولد

(*d*)

انا الذي نظر الاعمي الى ادبي

و اسمعت كلماتي من به صمم

ماكان نومي الا فوق معرفتي

بان رائك لايوتي من الزلل

2.   Rewrite (*b*) with vowel marks and parse the second couplet in the same.

3.   What person is addressed in (*c*) ? Give a brief sketch of his life and compare him with the author.

What kind of مِنادى is ابا عبادة Describe the rules for the اعراب of المستثنى.

4.   Relate briefly the purport of the poem from which (*d*) is taken. Show the connection between the first and second couplet.

5.   Translate into English, giving the names of the authors and the occasions of the following :—

نصحت لعارض و اصحاب عارض

و رهط بني السوداء و القوم شهدي

فقلت لهم ظنوا بالفى مدجج

سراتهم في الفارسي المسرد

(h)   امحمد و لانت ضنؤ نجيبة

من قومها و الفحل فحل معرق

ما كان ضرك لو منئت ور بما

من الفتى و هو المغيظ المحنق

6.   Translate into Arabic :—

The Mahammadan religion may be regarded as creating in theory the purest democracy in existence. All men are supposed to be equal. There are no hereditary titles. Every man can rise, either by interest or talent, from the very lowest to the very highest position. There is a universal feeling of brotherhood among the Muslims. 'Ye people! hearken to my speech and comprehend the same. Know that every Muslim is the brother of every other Muslim. All of you are on the same equality. Ye are one brotherhood.'

ARABIC.

SECOND PAPER.

MOULVIE ASHRAF ALI, *Examiner.*

N.B.—Supply diacritical marks to every Arabic word you use in in your answers.

1.   (*a*) Translate into English :—

فلما اطمان بنا الجلوس و دارت علينا الكؤوس و

غل علينا ذمر عليه طمر فتنجههمناه تجهم الغيد الشيب

و وجدنا صفو يومنا قد شيب الا انه سلم تسليم اولي

الفهم و جلس يفض لطائم النثر و النظم و نحن تنزوي

من ابنساطه و تبري لطي بساطه الى اى غنى شاربنا
المغرب و مغردنا المطرب ٭

٭ نظم ٭

الام سعاد لاتصلين حبلـــي ٭

ولا تاوين لي مما الاقي

صبرت عليك حتى عيل صبري ٭

و كادت تبلغ الروح التراقي

وهاانا قد عزمت على انتصاف ٭

اساقي فيه خلي ما يساقي

فان وصلا الذبه فوصـــل ٭

و ان صرما فصرم كا لطلاق

قال الحارث بن همام فا ستفهمنا العابث بالمثاني
لم نصب الوصل الاول و رفع الثاني فاتسم بتربة ابويه
لقد نطق بما اختارد سيبويه فتشعبت حينئذ آراء
الجمع في تكجويز النصب و الرفع فقالت فرقة رفعهما
هو الصواب و قالت طائفة لايجوز فيهما الا الانتصاب و
استبهم على آخرين الجواب و استعر بينهم الاصطخاب
و ذلك الشيخ الواغل يبدي ابتسام ذى معرفة و ان لم
يفه دبنت شفقة حتى اذا سكنت الزماجر وصمت المز جور
و الزاجر قال يا قوم انا انبئكم بتاويله و اميز صحيح
القول من عليله ٭

(*b*) Give the origin of حِينَئِذٍ not in general terms but with reference to the above passage in which it is used.

2. Discuss in Arabic at full length the important Grammatical points in connection with the last couplet in the above passage as explained in your Arabic Course.

3. In what case can one and the same word be construed as حَال as well as تَمِييز ? Illustrate this point with an example and explain the difference in sense between these two constructions.

4. (*a*) Explain in Arabic :—

ويلي على كفين من سويق ٭

او شكمة تضرب بالدقيق

او قصعة تملأ من خرديق ٭

تفثأ عني سطوات الريق

تقيمنا عن منهج الطريق ٭

يا رازق الثروة بعد الضيق

سهل على كف فتى لبيق ٭

ذي نسب في مجده عريق

يهدي الينا قدم التوفيق ٭

ينقذ عيشي من يد التبريق

(*b*) What sort of verse is the above extract ? How is it that all the lines in it rhyme with one another ?

5. Describe in Arabic the condition of بغداد as given in your Arabic Course.

6. Give the points of difference between اضافة لفظيه and اضافة معنويه.

7. In what three ways can افعل التفضيل be used ? Explain their respective senses and Grammatical rules.

8. Translate into Arabic :—

Clive, the founder of the British empire in India, had gone out to Madras in the civil service of the East India Company in 1744, and was present at the surrender of that town to Labourdonnais, two years after. Following the bent of his genius. he exchanged the pen for the sword, and obtained an ensign's commission. He distinguished himself in the operations before Devicotta, where he attracted the admiration of Major Lawrence. He was also at the abortive and disastrous siege of Pondicherry under admiral Boscawen. Mr. Saunders adopted his advice, and confided the Arcot expedition to his charge, though he was only twenty-six years of age at the time. The only force that could be spared from Madras consisted of 200 Europeans, and 300 sepoys, and eight field piece.

―――

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

Maulvi Ashraf Ali, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English as closely as possible :—

به مادر خبر شد که سهراب گرد ٭
زتیغ پدر خسته گشته و بمرد
خروشید و جوشید و جامه درید ٭
به زاری بر آن کودك نا رسید
بزد چنك و بدرید پیراهنش ٭
درخشان شد آن لعل زیباتنش

26

بر آورد بانگ غریو و خروش ٭

زمان تا زمان زو همیرفت هوش

فرو برد ناخن دودیده بکند ٭

بر آورد بالا در آتش فکند

مر آن زلف چون تاب داده کمند ٭

به انگشت پیچید و از بن بکند

روان گشته از روی او جوی خون ٭

زمان تا زمان اندر آمد نگون

همه خاك تیره بسر بر فکند ٭

بدندان زبازوی خود گوشت کند

به سر بر فکند آتش و بر فروخت ٭

همه موی مشکین به آتش بسوخت

همی گفت كای جان مادر کنون ٭

کجائی سرشته بخاك و بخون

غریب و اسیر و نژند و نزار ٭

بخاك اندرون آن تن نامدار

2   Give the first and secondary meanings of the following words : ─

خفتان - بر گستوان - طلایه - ستورگ - سطبر - برز - هیون - یال وگوپال - شیون - پالهنگ - سراسیمه - اوژن

3.   Translate into English, explaining allusions and figures of speech :─

بگر دون تیره ابری بامدادان بر شد از دریا

زجواهر خیز و گوهر ریز و گوهر بیز و گوهر زا

چو چشم اهرمن خیره چوروی زنگیان تیره

شده گفتي همه چیره بمغزش علت سودا

شبه گون چون شب غاسق گرفته چون دل عاشق

باشك دیده وامق برنگ طره عذرا

تنش باقیر آلوده دلش از شیر آموده

برون پر سرمهٔ سوده درون پر لؤلؤ لالا

بدل گلشن بتن زندان گهے گریان گهے خندان

چو در بزم طرب رندان زشور نشاء صهبا

چودودی برهوا رفته چودیوي مست و آشفته

زده بس در ذا سفته ز مستي خیره برخارا

شده خورشید نور افشان بتاري جرم او پنهان

چوشاه مصر در زندان چو ماه چرخ درظلما

ویا در تیره چه بیزن نهفته چهرهٔ روشن

و یا روشن گهر بهمن شده درکام ازدرها

4. How is an adjective of the superlative degree used in Persian, with توصیفي ترکیب or ترکیب اضافی or in both ways? If it is used in both ways, what is the difference in word and in sense. Illustrate your idea with examples.

5. Clearly explain, in Persian, the allegorical expressions in :—

دوش وقت سحر از غصه نجاتم دادند

وندران ظلمت شب آب حیاتم دادند

بیخود از شعشعهٔ پرتو ذاتم کردند

باده از جام تجلي بصفاتم دادند

چه مبارک سحرے بود چه فرخنده شبی
آن شب قدر که این تازه براتم دادند
چون من از عشق رخش بیکدو حیران گشتم
خبر از واقعه لات و مناتم دادند
من اگر کام روا گشتم و خوشدل چه عجب
مستحق بودم و اینها بزکاتم دادند
بعد ازین روے من و آئینه حسن نگار
که در آنجا خبر از جلوهٔ ذاتم دادند
هاتف آنروز بمن مژده و این دولت داد
که ببازار غمت صبرو ثباتم دادند

6. Analyse after Persian grammarians :—

دیگر از غم چه کنم شکوه که رستم از غم
بنده مد حت گرم و خواجه زباندان منست

7. In what senses is که used ? Give examples and English equivalents.

8. Translate into English, and comment on difficult words and passages in :—

چند از نعیم سبعهٔ الوان چو کافران ٭
        کار جحیم سبعه زامعا بر آورم
شویم دهان حرص بهفتاد آب و خاك ٭
        و آتش ز باد خانهٔ احشا بر آورم
قرص جوبن و خوش نمكے ازسرشك چشم ٭
        به زانکه دم بمیدهٔ دارا بر آورم

هم شوربائے اشك نه سگبائے چهرها ٭

کین شوربا بقیمت سگبا بر آورم

مولو مثال دم چو برآرد هلال صبح ٭

من نیز سر ز چوخه خارا برآورم

چون عیش تلخ من بقناعت نبود خوش ٭

زان حنظل شکر شده حلوا بر آورم

چون طبع من فزونی عیش آرزو کند ٭

من قصهٔ خلیفه و سقا بر آورم

چه عقل را بدست امانی گرو کنم ٭

چه آره بر سر زکریا بر آورم

قلب ریا بنقد صفا چون برون دهم ٭

نشناس چون بزیور حورا بر آورم

چون آئینه نفاق نیارم که هر نفس ٭

از سینه زنگ کینه بسیما بر آورم

9. Give the life of one of the authors of the extracts in your Persian Course.

10. Translate into Persian :—

The signal defeat of Sindia by Colonel Camac convinced him that he had everything to lose by a contest with the English in the heart of his dominions, which might end in driving him across the Nerbudda without land or friends, and extinguishing his influence in the Mahratta commonwealth. He accordingly made overtures to Colonel Muir, which Hastings was but too happy to entertain, and they terminated in a treaty which was concluded on the 13th of October. The territory west of the Jumna, from which he had been expelled by Major Popham,

was restored to him, with the exception of the fort of Gwalior, which was reserved for the Rana Gohud, and he engaged to negotiate a treaty between the other belligerents and the British Government, but, at all events, to stand neutral. The treaty gave great umbrage to Nana Furnuvese, partly because it acknowledged Sindia as an independent power, but chiefly because this assumption of the office of plenipoten-tiary served to increase his power and his importance.

PERSIAN.

Second Paper.

Shaikh Bahadur Ali, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

حکمت عملي عبارتست از علم باحوال نفس ناطقهٔ
إنساني ازین روکه انعال محمودہ و مذمومہ ازو صادر
تواند شد تا بسبب آں علم از رذائل متخلی شود و
بکمالے کہ متوجہ آنست برسد ❊

(b) و إستحقاق إنسان مرتبهٔ خلافت را بنابر کمال
قابلیت اوست صفات متقابلہ را بروجہی کہ مظہر اسماۂ
متقابلہ الهي تواند شد و بعمارت عالم صورت و معني
قیام تواند نمود ❊

(c) و چوں در سرشت اصلي ایں ناسپاسان بد نهاد
افتادہ بودند باز از بیدولتي و کم فرصتي در چنیں وقتي
اختیار فرار نمودہ پاے از دائرہ قرار و اصطبار بیروں
نهادند و راهنماے گریختگاں دیگر راہ گریز بہ ہي
دولتاں نمودند ❊

همچنان میر وکه زیبا میروی - ولی سر کارش اینك (d)
از راه رسیده و تازه رخت از پشت راه انجام به پیشگاه
کشیده با رنج شب سواری و شکنج ره سپاری کجاش
نیروی انجمن و پروای هست و بود وگفت و شنود تو
یامن باشد ❋

2. What are the divisions of افعال as given in the Akhlaqi Jalali. Explain and illustrate from the text the صفات متقابله possessed by a man.

3. To what historical fact does (c) refer. Give in Persian a short sketch of the life of its author.

4. Re-write the following words with vowel marks, giving their meanings and roots :—

متقابله - متخلے - اصطبار - ساعت and اختیار

5. Translate into Persian :—

Persia had been lost by a King ; it was saved by a hero. After his revolt, Bahram was stigmatised by the son of Hormouz as an ungrateful slave ; the proud and ambiguous reproach of despotism, since he was truly descended from the ancient princes of Rei, one of the seven families whose splendid, as well as substantial prerogatives, exalted them above the heads of Persian nobility.

SANSKRIT.

First Paper.

Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Write in Sanskrit a brief description of the Cloud-Messenger's passage from *Ráma-giri* to *Alakà,* parenthetically substituting names from modern Indian Geography for names mentioned in the text. Where

would you place Ramagiri in the map of India ? State reasons in support of your opinion.

2,   आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे मेघमाश्लिष्टसानुं ।
      वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं दृदर्शे ॥

(*a*) Name and characterise the metre in which the *Meghaduta* is written and illustrate your definition by scanning the above lines.

(*b*) Has any adequate reason been adduced for changing the reading of प्रथमदिवसे into प्रथमदिवसे ? By what arguments does *Mallinath* controvert his rival expositor's recommendation for the suggested change ?

(*c*) What is the meaning of the term परिणत ?

(*d*) Conjugate the roots of आश्लिष्ट, परिणत and दृदर्शे in लुङ्.

3. (*a*) Quote lines from the *Meghaduta* that have passed into a maxim.

(*b*) Quote the context of the following.

(*a*)   हन्तैकस्मिन् क्वचिदपि न ते चण्डि साद्दृश्यमस्ति

(*b*)   क्रूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न सहते सङ्गमं नौ कृतान्तः ।

4. (*a*)   अद्रेः शृङ्गंहरति पवनः किं स्विदित्युन्मुखीभि-
      र्दृष्टोत्साहश्चकितचकितं मुग्धसिद्धाङ्गनाभिः ॥
      स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं
      दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् ।

(*b*)   ज्योतिर्लेखावलयि गलितं यस्य वर्हं भवानी
      पुत्रप्रेम्णा कुवलयदलप्रापि कर्णे करोति ॥
      धौतापाङ्गं हरशिरुचा पवकेस्तं मयूरं
      पश्चादद्रिमहुगुरुशिर्गर्जितैर्नर्तयेथाः ।

(c) आराध्येनं शारवएभवं देवमुल्लङ्घिताध्वा
सिद्धन्द्वैर्जलकएभयाद् वीएिभिमुक्तमार्ग : ॥
व्यालम्बेथा : सुरभितनयाल्लम्भजां मानयिष्यन् ।
स्रोतो भूत्वा भुविपरिएातां रन्तिदंवस्य किर्त्तं ॥

(a) Explain the autobiographical allusions in stanza (a). Write grammatical notes on the under-lined compounds in the same.

(b) Paraphrase stanzas (b) and (c).

(c) Write grammatical notes on the words नर्त्तयेथा: and शारवए.

5. उत्तरे रामचरिते भवभूतिर्विशिष्यते ।

Can you justify this claim of superiority ? In what points, if any, does he compare favourably with *Kalidása* ? Show by quoting words from their own mouths, how the one was self-assertive ; while the other was self-disparaging.

6. Can you show by quotations from the *Uttara Chrita* that *Bhava bhuti* held the Vedantic view of विवर्त्त in regard to ontology.

7. Translate into English :—

(a) एतस्मिन् महकललमल्लिकाक्षपन्न -
व्याधूतस्फुरदुह्रदएडपुएडरी का: ।
वाष्पाम्भः परिपतनोद्गमान्तराले
सन्दृष्टाः कवलयिनो भुवो विभागाः ॥

(b) गुञ्जत् कु ञ्जकुञीरकौशिकचटायुक्कारवत्कोचक-
स्तम्बरडम्बरभूकमौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोऽयं गिरि: ।

एतस्मिन् प्रचलत्ताकिनां सचलतामुद्दे जिताः कूजितैः
उद्द्हलन्ति पुराएरोहिए्ए तरुस्कन्धेषु कुम्भीनसाः ॥

(c)   ज्याजिह्वया बलयितो स्कटकोटिवंष्ट-
मुद्गारिघोरघनघर्घरघोषमेतत् ।
मासप्रसक्तहसदनन्तकबत्त्रयन्त्र-
ड्टम्भाविडम्बिविकटोदरमस्तु चायम् ॥

Expound the *samas* of the underlined compounds.

8. (a)   वृद्वास्ते न विचारएीयचरितास्तिष्ठन्तु किं वर्एयते
सुन्दस्त्रोत्समनेर्ेव्यखए्डयश्रासो लोके महान्तो हिते ।
यानि श्रीएयपराङ्मुखाएयपि पदान्यासन् खरायोधने

(b)   यद्वा कौशल्मिन्द्रसूनुनिधने तवाप्यभिज्ञोज्जन ॥
आश्चर्य्यं प्रवृत्त एवायम् च्चएडवज्रखए्डावस्कोटपडतरस्फुलिज्ज-
विक्रृतिः उत्तालतुमुल्लोलिहानड्वालासम्भारभैरवो भगवान् उषबु्ध ॥

(a) Who is the speaker of the utterances in stanza
(a) ?

Translate the above extracts into English.

(b) Explain the allusions in the stanza (a).

(c) Expound the *samas* occurring in the extract
(b) What is the meaning and etymology of उषबु्ध: ?

(d) Define विष्कम्भक.

(e) Name and characterise the metre of the above
stanza (a).

SANSKRIT.

SECOND PAPER.

PANDIT NILMONY MUKERJEE, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Mention a few non-verbal bases which are simi-

lar in their declension in the three genders: give examples of your own composition to illustrate the above.

2. (a) What do you understand by a nadí-sangaka (नदीसंतक) base ?

State in due order the peculiarities of the declension of such a base.

(b) Justify or impugn such words as हे सुभ्, हे सुतनु हे भीरु !

3. Compare the following pairs for the purpose of declension—विश्रपा and कृपा, मुनि and मति and सेनानी and यवनी, तनू and भू, पितृ and मातृ, and सर्व्व, and द्वितीय.

4. (a) Write out a list of verbs, which have two accusatives, giving three examples of your own composition.

(b) State and illustrate the rule that regulates the agreement of an accusative with a verb in the passive voice (कर्म्मवाच्य).

5. (a) Mention a few verbs which have their instrumental nominatives (प्रयोज्य कर्त्ता) turned into accusatives.

(b) Correct or justify the following (a) वहुमानितास्मि पूर्वं विरहम् आव्यपुत्रेण । (b) य एव दु:स्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयम् । (c) अथ त्याजित सर्वस्वमरातिं पुनरुक्तवान् ।

6. Mention five such verbs as are defective, that is to say, as are not conjugated in all the tenses and moods, giving their 3rd person singular in लट् ।

7. What do you understand by the Vibhu (विभु) ?

Is air a Vibhu, if not, why not ?

8.   Explain with examples the term Upádhi (उपाधि).

9.   Put the following into the syllogistic form, first according to गौतम and secondly according to Aristotle (*a*) क्षितिः तकर्त्ता का कार्य्यत्वात् । (*b*) प्रह्लादो न मृतः सिन्धौ हरि स्मरण रक्षितः ।

10.   Translate the following into Sanskrit—

(*a*) Pray consider what you are doing. Is it not evident that this objection concludes equally against a creation in any sense ; nay, against every other act of the Deity, discoverable by the light of nature ? God is a being of transcendent and unlimited perfections. His Nature, therefore, is incomprehensible to finite spirits.

(*b*) " High minds of nature, power and force,"
     " Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse."

(*c*) " Breathes there a man with soul so dead "
     " That never to himself, hath said,"
     " This is my own, my native land."

GENERAL HISTORY AND THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

M. Prothero, Esq., M. A., *Examiner.*

1.   Explain the term Caliph. Under what Caliph did the Saracen empire attain its widest extent ? What were the successive capitals of the Caliphs, and by whom was each first occupied ? What branches claimed the title of Caliph, and over what countries did they rule ?

2.   Give the evidence for the reputation of learning enjoyed by the Arabs and Moors.

3. Describe the circumstances leading to the captur of Grenada by Ferdinand and Isabella, and the terms on whch the Moors submitted to them. When and how were the Moors finally expelled from Spain, and what were the consequences of their expulsion?

4. Explain the phrase " Donation of Constantine." What quarrel led the Popes to reject the authority of the Emperors of Constantinople? Briefly describe the course of events leading to the coronation of Charles the Great as Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. How did this act lead to the claim of the Popes to dethrone and set up kings at their will?

5. Discuss the Mediæval Theory of the mutual relations of the Emperor and the Pope, and their respective positions in Europe. How was the position of the German Emperors affected by—

    (*a*)   The revival of the study of Civil Law.

    (*b*)   The growth of European nationalities.

    (*c*)   The Reformation.

6. " The German kingdom broke down beneath the weight of the Roman Empire." Explain this, and show how a new era of the Empire commenced with the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Point out in connection with this the importance of the two Pragmatic Sanctions of Frederic II, the Declaration of Rhense, and the Golden Bull.

7. Give the provisions of the Peace of Westphalia. How did it upset the Mediæval idea of the relation of Church and State?

8. What were the provisions of the Constitutions of Clarendon? Who initiated the policy overthrown by them? Briefly trace the relations between the Church of England and the Monarchy from the Norman conquest down to the great Rebellion.

9. Contrast the influence of Parliament under the Lancastrian kings and Edward IV respectively, and account for the difference.

10. Give a brief account of the causes leading to the outbreak of the following wars :—

    War of the Spanish Succession.
    War of the Austrian Succession.

Seven Years' War.

French Revolutionary War.

Name the treaties of peace by which each was brought to a close, and the territorial acquisitions gained by England during each.

11. What foreign powers joined the Declarations of Armed Neutrality, and for what principle of International Law did they contend? How has this principle been subsequently settled?

12. What was the purport of Napoleon's Berlin Decree?

How did the English reply to it and with what result?

HISTORY.

SECOND PAPER.

T. Morison Esq., B. A., *Examiner.*

1. What is the subject matter of Economics? For what reasons is it more amenable to scientific treatment than other social questions?

2. What is the Law of Demand?

Illustrate the use made by Marshall of diagrams to elucidate economics by a diagram of the Demand schedule of a market for ice : suppose the market to be in Calcutta.

What is meant by Elasticity of Demand.

3. To what extent are we scientifically justified in speaking of land as a Factor of Production?

State the Law of Diminishing Return.

4. What are the advantages of production on a large scale? What special advantages, on the other hand, has the small producer?

5. How is an equilibrium brought about between Supply and Demand? Give an illustration of a temporary equilibrium. How is normal equilibrium established over a long series of years?

6. What value do Wages tend to equal under conditions of free competition? How far does this apply to the profits of business undertakers.

7. Discuss the economic reasonableness of the demand for a compulsory reduction in the hours of labour.

8. What information have we regarding the inhabitants of India before the Aryan invasion?

Give a short account of the social condition of the early Aryans and of the Brahminical form of their development in India.

9. Give a short account of the reign and policy of Akbar, and of his organisation of the Empire.

10. To what causes does Hunter assign the Indian Mutiny? Give any explanations of your own which may help to account for this outbreak. What other mutinies of the Sepoys are recorded in the history of the British rule?

11. What are the chief sources of—(1) the Revenue, and (2) the expenditure of the present Government of India?

What are the difficulties of the present financial situation?

12. What are the most striking differences between the ancient and modern trade of India?

Of what nature are—(1) the exports, and (2) the imports of modern India? How is the balance of trade in favour of India liquidated?

With what countries does India do her chief trade?

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper.

H. Cox Esq., *Examiner*

Statics and Dynamics.

Full marks may be obtained by answering the first nine questions correctly, but the student is recommended to answer as many of the additional questions as he can.

1. Assuming the Parallelogram of Forces prove that if three forces acting on a particle keep it in equilibrium, each is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

Forces drawn from the centre O of the inscribed circle of the triangle ABC in the directions OA, OB, OC keep a particle at O in equilibrium: prove the the forces are proportional to—

$$\cos\frac{A}{2}, \quad \cos\frac{B}{2}, \quad \cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

2. Prove that if two forces meet in a point, the sum of their moments about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of the resultant about the same point.

Shew that if a triangle be given, any force F in the plane of the triangle can be replaced by three forces acting along its sides. If ABC be the triangle, p, q, r, the perpendiculars from A, B, C, on the line of action of F, a, b, c, the sides, and S the area of ABC, prove that F will be equivalent to the forces—

$$\frac{Fp}{2S}a, \quad \frac{Fq}{2S}b, \quad \frac{Fr}{2S}c, \text{ acting along BC, CA, AB.}$$

3. Explain what is meant by a couple.

Prove that the effect of a couple on a rigid body is not altered if its arm is moved parallel to itself anywhere in the plane of the couple.

Forces act along the sides of a triangle ABC and are represented in magnitude and direction by those sides : prove that they are equivalent to a couple whose moment is twice the area of the triangle.

4. Find the position of equilibrium of a balance when the weights placed in the scale-pans are not equal.

Explain what are the requisites of a good balance, and shew how they may be obtained.

5. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform circular arc.

6. Define Limiting Friction, Coefficient of Friction, Angle of Friction.

Find the magnitude and direction of the least force which will draw a body along a rough horizontal plane.

7. Define virtual work, and prove that when two forces act at a point, the sum of the virtual works done by each of the forces is equal to the virtual work done by the resultant, for all displacements of the point.

The sides of a rhombus ABCD are hinged together at the angles, and the opposite angular points are connected by stretched inextensible

strings. If P Q be the tensions of the string AC, BD, respectively, prove that when the figure is in equilibrium—

$$\cos DAB = \frac{P^2 - Q^2}{P^2 + Q^2}$$

8. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

9. Find the acceleration of a particle moving in a circle with uniform velocity.

Additional questions.

10. Explain what is meant by Simple Harmonic Motion, and shew that if a particle P of unit mass, be attracted to a fixed centre O by a force μOP, the time of a complete oscillation will be

$$\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\mu}}$$

11. Find the time of oscillation of a Simple Pendulum.

12. Prove that a thin uniform spherical shell will exert the same force on an external particle as a particle of mass equal to the shell placed at its centre.

13. Define the hodograph. Prove that if a particle move in an ellipse, so that equal areas are described in equal times, the acceleration towards the focus will vary inversely as the square of the distance.

14. Define 'moment of inertia,' and find the moment of inertia of a uniform rod about a line perpendicular to itself.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Second Paper.

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., *Examiner.*

1. If the normal at any point P of a conic section meet the major axis in A, and if S be the focus, A the vertex and X the intersection of the axis and the direction, prove that SG : SP : SA : AX.

2. Through O, O' two points on a chord of a parabola equidistant from its extremities parallel chords POQ, P'O'Q' are drawn ; shew that

the rectangle PO· OQ is equal to the rectangle P'O'· O'Q'

3. An ellipse is inscribed in a triangle so that the line joining the points of contact of two sides is a focal chord; shew that the third side subtends a right angle at the focus.

4. Prove that if CP, CD be conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse whose foci are S, S' then SP, S'P$=$CD².

5. Prove that in the hyperbola the conjugate semi-axis is a mean proportional between the lengths of the perpendiculars let fall from the foci on any tangent.

6. Describe the principal properties of a fluid.

A vertical cylindrical boiler is half full of water and half full of steam; What is the difference between the pressures on the bottom and on the top of the cylinder?

7. In the vertical side of a tank containing water there is a rectangular plate whose edges are 4ft. and 3 ft. respectively, and one of whose diagonals is horizontal and at a depth of 8ft. below the surface of the water; find the whole pressure on each of the two halves of the plate, assuming that a cubic foot of waters weigh 62½ lbs.

8. A cylindrical cork 4 inches in length is to be loaded with a cylinder of iron of the same section as itself so as just to float in turpentine. What will be the thickness of the iron cylinder, if the specific gravities of cork, iron, and turpentine be ·24, 7·71, and ·87 respectively in terms of water?

9. Describe the common barometer.

If a barometer with an imperfect vacuum stand at heights of 29 and 29¼ inches when the true heights are 30 and 30⅜ inches respectively, what will be the true height when it stands at 29⅛ inches?

10. A piece of glass weighs 23·5 ozs. in air, 11 ozs. in water, and 2·9 ozs. in alcohol; find the specific gravity of the alcohol in terms of water.

11. Describe the siphon, and explain its use. How is the action affected, if a small hole be made (1) in the shorter, (2) in the longer arm of a siphon?

M. A., EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

C. A. ANDREWS ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Point out briefly the advantages and disadvantages of *Paradise Lost* as a subject for Epic treatment. In selecting the Fall of Man, show how Milton was restricted in his choice of this subject by the circumstances of the age in which he lived,.and by his peculiar situation and convictions.

2. Explain why Milton avoided making the Angel Raphael express any decided opinion regarding the two systems of astronomy current during the 17th century. Describe, and briefly comment upon the theory propounded by that Angel, of 'matter working up to spirit.' What political opinions does Milton express in his reference to the "parsimonious emmet."

3. Annotate the following passages :—

(a)   In discourse more sweet,
    (For eloquence the soul, song charms the sense,)
    Others apart sat on a hill retired,
    In thoughts more elevate, and reasoned high
    Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,—
    Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,—
    And found no end,—in wandering mazes lost.
    Of good and evil much they argued then,
    Of happiness and final misery,
    Passion and apathy, and glory and shame ;
    Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy.

(b) That stone, or like to that, which here below
    Philosophers in vain so long have sought ;
    In vain, though by their powerful art they bind
    Volatile Hermes, and call up unbound
    In various shapes old Proteus from the sea,
    Drained through a limbec to his native form.

(c) Now had night measured with her shadowy cone
    Half-way up-hill this vast sublunar vault.

(d) The space of seven continued nights he rode
    With darkness ; thrice the equinoctial line
    He circled ; four times crossed the car of night
    From pole to pole, traversing each colure.

(e)   The sound
    Of instruments, that made melodious chime
    Was heard, of harp and organ ; and who moved
    Their stops and chords, was seen ; his volant touch,
    Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
    Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

(f) At last he rose, and twitched his mantle blue ;
    Tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

4. (a) Tennyson has described the *Idylls of the King* as a tale "shadowing Sense at war with Soul." To what extent has he carried out this underlying purpose. Explain clearly why Tennyson is entitled to be regarded as the representative poet of the Victorian age.

(b) Annotate and explain :—

(i) So let the change which comes be free
    To ingroove itself with that which flies,
    And work, a joint of state that plies
  Its office, moved with sympathy :—
  A saying, hard to shape in act ;
    For all the past of Time reveals
    A bridal dawn of thunder-peals,
  Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.

(ii) When she would think, where'er she turned her sight,
    The airy hand confusion wrought,
  Wrote " Mene, mene," and divided quite
    The kingdom of her thought.

(iii) A land of just and old renown
    Where Freedom broadens slowly down
    From precedent to precedent.

(iv) The spacious times of great Elizabeth.

(v) Yet let us hence, and find or feel away
Thro' the blind haze, which ever since I saw
One lying in the dust at Almesbury,
Hath folded in the passes of the world.

5. How far is it true that Chaucer moulded the English language by the introduction of French words, phrases and idioms? From what source did he derive the Nonne Prestes Tale? Reproduce in your own words his description of (1) The Prioresse, and (2) The Persoun.

6. Translate the following extract into modern English prose, adding explanatory notes :—

(a) Why schulde I nought as wel eek telle you al
The protreiture that was upon the wal
Withinne the temple of mighty Mars the reede?
Ther saugh I first the derke ymaginyng
Of felonye, and at the compassyng ;
The cruel ire, as reed as eny gleede ;
The pikepurs, and eek the pale drede ;
The smylere with the knyf under the cloke ;
The schepne brennyng with the blake smoke ;
The tresoun of the murtheryng in the bed ;
The open werre, with woundes al bi-bled :
Contek with bloody knyf, and scharp manace.
Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place.
The sleere of himself yet saugh I there.
His herte-blood hath bathed al his here ;
The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght ;
The colde death, with mouth gapyng upright.
Amyddes of the temple sat meschaunce,
With discomfort and sory contenaunce.

(b) In daunger hadde he at his owne gise.
The yonge gurles of the diocise.
And knew here counseil, and was al here reed.

(c) A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben atte parvys.—

> Al was fee symple to him in effecte,
> His purchasyng mighte nought ben enfecte.

(*d*) By nature knew he ech ascencioun
    Of equinoxial in thilke toun.

(*e*) Men may be olde at-renne, but nat at-rede.

7. Fair Nine, forsaking Poetry,
    How have ye left your ancient love
      That bards of old enjoyed in you !
    The languid strings do scarcely move,
      The sound is forced, the notes are few !

Who wrote the above verse? Explain it. State the causes which led to the development of didactic poetry during the century that followed the Restoration. Why was a more correct poetic style considered desirable ; and what were the reasons of the prosaic view of poetry which prevailed at that period ?

8. "When Johnson called Gray 'a barren rascal,' he implied, in coarse language, a truth of some importance, and passed a just criticism on Gray." Examine the above statement, and account for Gray's sterility as a poet. Compare Gray and Collins as lyric poets.

9. Explain the following passages, and state the context in which they occur :—

(*a*) But me, scarce hoping to attain that rest,
    Always from port withheld, always distressed—
    Me howling winds drive devious, tempest-tossed,
    Sails ript, seams opening wide, and compass lost,
    And day by day some current's thwarting force
    Sets me more distant from a prosperous course.

(*b*) Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
    But leave to heaven the measure and the choice ;
    Safe in his power, whose eyes discern afar
    The secret ambush of a specious prayer.

(*c*) The verse adorn again
    Fierce War and faithful Love,
    And Truth severe—by fairy Fiction dressed.

(*d*) Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow;
    The rest is all but leather and prunella.

(*e*) Fear his hand, its skill to try,
    Amid the chords bewildered laid,
And back recoiled, he knew not why,
    Even at the sound himself had made.

ENGLISH.

SECOND PAPER.

C. A. ANDREWS ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) Characterise the mythical age to which King Lear belongs. Where did Shakespeare find the story and characters of this play ? How may the excess of tragic horror and wickedness be defended on moral and artistic grounds ?

(*b*) What symptoms of incipient mental disease are observable in the words and actions of Lear previous to the storm-scene ? Trace the further development of his insanity ; and discuss the treatment to which he was subjected with reference to the treatment of the insane in Shakespeare's time, and since.

(*c*) Express clearly the meaning of the following passage :—
Edgar.   To be worst
    The lowest and most dejected thing of fortune,
    Stands still in esperance, lives not in fear.
    The lamentable change is from the best ;
    The worst returns to laughter. Welcome then,
    Thou unsubstantial air that I embrace !
    The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
    Owes nothing to thy blasts.

(*d*) Explain the point of the Fool's witticisms in the following passages, and their application to Lear's folly :—

    (i.) *Fool*, Thou hadst little wit in thy bald crown when thou gavest thy golden one away. If I speak like myself in this, let him be whipped that first finds it so.

> Fools had ne'er less grace in a year ;
>> For wise men are grown foppish,
> And know not how their wits to wear,
>> Their manners are so apish.

Lear. When were you want to be so full of songs, Sirrah ?

Fool. I have used it, uncle, e'er since thou madest thy daughters thy mothers ;

> Then they for sudden joy did weep,
>> And I for sorrow sung,
> That such a king should play bo-peep,
>> And go the fools among.

(ii.) *Lear.* O me, my heart, my rising heart ! But down :

Fool. Cry to it, uncle, as the cockney did to the eels when she put em i' th' paste alive ; she knapped, 'em o' th' coxcombs with a stick, and cried ' Down, wantons, down ! ' 'T was her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay.

(iii.) *Fool.* The man that makes his toe
>> What he his heart should make
>> Shall of a corn cry woe,
>> And turn his sleep to wake.

2. (*a*) It is said that Shakespeare has, with great skill, brought the private and domestic affairs of his characters into direct connection with the social and public interests of the countries, in which they lived. Examine the truth of this remark in the play of *Romeo and Juliet ;* and explain the significance of the Prince of Verona's interference between the two hostile families.

(*b*) Describe the conflict of rights and duties, moral, social and domestic, in which Romeo and Juliet found themselves placed. Friar Lawrence is said to represent the chorus in the tragedy. Give the substance of his didactic speeches, and extract from them the leading idea, and the chief moral teaching of the play.

(*c*) Annotate the following passages :—

(i.) *Romeo.*   Here, here, will I remain
>> With worms that are thy chamber-maids ; O here
>> Will I set up my everlasting rest,

And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this world-wearied flesh.—Eyes look your last !
Arms, take your last embrace ! and, lips, O you
The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss
A dateless bargain to embracing death !
Come, better conduct, come unsavoury guide !
Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark !

Explain the metaphors in the above passage.

(ii.)   Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,
          Should without eyes, see pathways to his will.

What other reading of this passage is there in the First Quarto,
and how would it affect the meaning ?

3.   (a) What do you conceive to be the leading thought in the
Merchant of Venice ? How are the characters of Antonio, Shylock, and
Bassanio affected by (1) the possession, and (2) the loss, of wealth ?

(b) Summarise the course of reasoning pursued by the three suitors
which induced them to choose the gold, the silver, and the leaden
caskets respectively.

4.   (a) On what occasions in the play of *Julius Cæsar* is the
contrast between the characters of Brutus and Cassius most conspicuously
displayed ? Show from the play that the assassination of Cæsar was
both a moral and a political error on the part of Brutus.

(b). Contrast the speech of Brutus with the funeral oration of
Antony over the dead body of Cæsar ; and show that they are striking
examples of Shakespeare's powers of characterization.

(c). Express in simple prose, and annotate :—

(i.)   O hateful error, melancholy's child,
          Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men
          The things that are not ? O error, soon conceived,
          Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
          But kill'st the mother that engendered thee.

How may the above speech of Messala over the dead Cassius be
applied to the conduct of Brutus towards Cæsar ?

(ii.) Between the acting of a dreadful thing
       And the first motion, all the interim is
       Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream ;
       The Genius and the mortal instruments
       Are then in council ; and the state of man,
       Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
       The nature of an insurrection.

(iii.) A barren-spirited fellow ; one that feeds
        On objects, orts and imitations,
        Which, out of use and staled by other men,
        Begin his fashion : do not talk of him
        But as a property,

What is the Folio reading of the second line, and how would it affect the meaning ?

5. (*a*) Show from the play of *Antony and Cleopatra* that it was political rather than moral profligacy which was the cause of Antony's ruin. How is the moral and political teaching of the play rendered more pointed by the character and conduct of Enobarbus ?

(*b*) Explain and annotate the following passages :—

(i.) 2. *Servant*. Lepidus is high-coloured.

      1. *Servant*. They have made him drink alms-drink.

      2. *Servant*. As they pinch one another by the disposition, he cries out ' No more' ; reconciles them to his entreaty, and himself to the drink.

      1. *Servant*. But it raises the greater war between him and his discretion.

      2. *Servant*. Why, this it is to have a name in great men's fellowship ; I had as lief have a reed that will do me no service as a partisan I could not heave.

      1. *Servant*. To be called into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in it, are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the cheeks.

(ii.) *Attendant.* A messenger from Cæsar.

Cleopatra. What, no more ceremony ?—See, my women !
　　　Against the blown rose may they stop their nose
　　　That kneel'd unto the buds.

(iii.) *Enobarbus.* To be furious
　　　Is to be frighted out of fear, and in that mood
　　　The dove will peck the estridge ; and I see still,
　　　A diminution of our captain's brain
　　　Restores his heart ; when valour preys on reason,
　　　It eats the sword it fights with.

6. (*a*) Discuss briefly the objection raised by Dr. Johnson that *Samson Agonistes* is imperfectly developed, in so far as nothing passes between the first and the last act which either hastens or delays the death of Samson.

(*b*) What historical and personal events are alluded to by Milton in this drama ?

(*c*) Annotate :—

(i,) Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,
　　　And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds ;
　　　On both his wings, one black, the other white,
　　　Bears greatest names in his wild aery flight.

(ii.) So Virtue, given for lost,
　　　Depressed and overthrown, as seemed
　　　Like that self-begotten bird,
　　　In the Arabian woods embost,
　　　That no second knows, nor third,
　　　And lay erewhile a holocaust,
　　　From out her ashy womb now teemed,
　　　Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most
　　　When most unactive deemed ;
　　　And, though her body die, her fame survives,
　　　A secular bird, ages of lives,

ENGLISH.

THIRD PAPER.

M. MAC MILLAN ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. What are the principal ways in which a landed aristocracy may, (*a*) abuse their powers, (*b*) do good to their country?

2. Discuss what may be said for and against party government, and compare party government with the system which previously prevailed in England.

3. On what ground does Maine come to the conclusion that democratic government will tax to the utmost all the political sagacity and statesmanship of the world to keep it from misfortune? What expedients have been, or may be, devised to counteract the defects of democracy?

4. What circumstances make for and against individuality and liberty of thought and action in India?

5. How does Mill apply the principles laid down in his *Liberty*, to the discussion of state education; and what conclusion does he arrive at? Would he approve of the present State education in India? What is the importance of education from a political point of view? What earlier writer does Macaulay quote on this subject, and what facts does he bring forward in support of the importance attached by that writer and himself to the education of the poorer classes?

6. What light do Bacon's remarks on children, love, friendship, and cunning throw upon his character?

7. Explain:—

(*a*) "The part of Epimetheus might well become Prometheus in discontentment; for there is not a better provision against them." *Bacon.*

(*b*) "Speech is like cloth of Arras." *Bacon.*

(*c*) "I remember a cruel moneyed man in the country that would say, 'The devil take this usury, it keeps us from forfeiture of mortgages and bonds'." *Bacon.*

(*d*) "The formal Executive is the true source of legislation; the formal Legislature is incessantly concerned with Executive Government." *Maine.*

(*e*) "To force an unwilling person to contribute to the support of the British Museum is as distinct a violation of Mr. Mill's principle as religious persecution." *Fitz James Stephen.* Is Mill's principle opposed to all Taxation?

8. What are Fitz James Stephen's views as to the relations between expediency, justice, and equality? On what grounds does he disagree with Mill's essay on the Subjection of Women? How does he show that it is a fallacy to suppose that the law of force has been abandoned in modern times; and what has this to do with the question of the subjection of women?

ENGLISH.

FOURTH PAPER.

M. MacMillan Esq., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Describe the battle of Killiecrankie.

2. How far has the welfare of the mass of the English people been improved by the progress of civilisation during the last three or four hundred years (*a*) according to Macaulay, (*b*) according to Froude?

What is your own opinion about the effect produced by civilisation upon the happiness of the upper, lower, and middle classes of a nation?

3. One of George Eliot's critics remarks that " *Romola,* her one historical romance, though it is full of subtlety of conception, contains some very striking figures, and is painted with a surprising minuteness of realistic detail, is a doubtful success." Illustrate this ", minuteness of realistic detail"; and discuss how far *Romola* can be regarded as a great historical novel, comparing it with any great historical novel with which you are acquainted.

4. Narrate what took place at the interview between Tito and Romola when he told her of the sale of her father's library. Show

that it waw perfectly natural that Romola should fall in love with Tito, and impossible that their marriage should be a happy one.

5. Give a full account of Chatterton's literary forgeries.

6. Illustrate and account for the degradation of the meaning of words.   Are there any instances of words which have acquired a better meaning than they originally had ?

7. How has the invention of printing affected the growth of language ?

8. Sketch the history of the origin of the English Drama up to the time of John Bale, Nicholas Udall, and John Still, and give some account of these writers and their works.

PERSIAN.

First Paper.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate literally into English :—

<div dir="rtl">

بدو گفت زال اے پسر گوش دار ٭

یك امروز با خویشتن هوش دار

كه آں ترك درجنگ نر اژدهاست ٭

دم آهنجِ و در كینه ابر بلاست

درفش سیاه است و خفتاں سیاه ٭

زآهنش ساعد و از آهن كلاه

همه روے آهن گرفتـه بزر ٭

درفش سیه بسته بر خود بر

بهیبجـا كه گردں دلاور بود ٭

برزم اندرش ده برابر بود

</div>

بیکدجاے ساکن نباشد بدجنگ ٭

چنین ست آئین یوز پشنگ

نهــنگ او ز دریا بر آرد بدم ٭

زهشتاد ارش نیست بالاش کم

ازو خویشتن را نگهدار سخت ٭

که مرد دلیرست پیروز بخت

شود کوه آهن چو دریائے آب ٭

اگر بشنود نام افراسیاب

2. Sketch briefly the history of افراسیاب What discoveries are said to have been made by هوشنگ ?

Illustrate from Ferdausi's own verse how his religious veneration for Arabs gave way to his national feeling.

3. Translate into English :—

جهان بر آب نهاده ست و زندگي بر باد

غلام همــت آنم که دل بدو نه نهــاد

جهان نه ماند و خرم روان آدمیئـــے

که باز ماند ازو درجهان به نیکــي یاد

سرائے دولت باقي نعیــم آخرت است

زمین سخت نگه کن چو مي نهي نبیــاد

کدام عیش درین بوستــان که باد اجل

همي بر آرد از بیخ قامت شمشــاد

حیات عاریتي خانه هست در ره سیل

چراغ عمر نهــاده ست بر دریچــــۂ باد

وجود خلق بدل ميكنند ورنه زميــــن
همان ولايت كيخسروست و ملك قبـاد

4. What is the chief point of difference between the غزل of Saadi and that of other old Persian Poets.

5. Explain the following in Persian :—

(a). دمي با غم بسر بردن جهان يكسر نمي ارزد
بمي بفروش دلق ما كزين بهتر نمي ارزد
شكوه تاج سلطاني كه بيم جان درو درج ست
كلاه دلكش ست اما بترك سر نمي ارزد
بس آسان مي نمود اول غم دريا ببوئي در
غلط كردم كه يك موجش بصد من زر نمي ارزد
ديگر ز شاخ سرو و سهي بلبل صبور
گل بانگ زد كه چشم بد از روي گل بدور

(b). اے گل بشكر آنكه شگفتـــي بكام دل
با بلبـــلان بيدل شيـــدا مكن غرور
زاهد اگر بدور و قصور ست اميـــدوار.
مارا شرابخانه قصـــور ست و يار حور
مي خور ببانگ چنگ و مخور غصه در كسي
گويد ترا كه باده مخور گوهو الغفــور

6. What was the occasion of the poem from which (a) in question 5 is taken, and to what particular voyage does it refer.

Analyse, according to the Persian Grammar, the 4th line (b) 5.

What charge was brought against Hafiz by Shah Shujah on account of his verse ?

گر مسلمانی ازین ست که واعظ دارد

وائے اگر از پئی امروز بود فـــردائے

7. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

It has been made a question whether the poems of Hafiz must be taken in a literal or a figurative sense ; but the question does not admit of a general and direct answer, for even the most enthusiastic of his commentators allow that some of them are to be taken literally, and his editors ought to have distinguished his four odes on Love and Beauty, instead of mixing the profane with the divine by a childish arrangement according to the alphabetical order of the rhymes.

PERSIAN.

SECOND PAPER.

SHIEKH BAHADUR ALI, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English as literally as possible :—

مرا ز دست هنر هائی خو یشتن فریاد

که داروم بدیگر گـــونه هر یکـــے ناشاد

بزر گتـــر ز هنر در عراق عیبی نیست

زمن مپرس که این نام بر تو چوں افتاد

هنر نهفته چو عنقـــابماند زانکه نماند

کسیـکه باز شناسد همـــائے را از خاد

تنم گداخت چو موم از عنادرین فکرت

که آتش از چه نهــادند در دل پولاد

تنعمی که من از فضل در جهان دیدم

همین جفـــائے پدر بود وسیلئے اُستاد

به پیش هرکه ازویاد میکنم حرفـــے

نمیکنـــد پس ازاں تا تواند از من یاد

2. In what Courts did ظهيرالدين طاهر flourish, and to what event does his following verse refer.

گر بز بيباهئے فا خــر آدمي كردن كســے
پس در اطلس گرگ را و درعباسي سوسمار

Scan this line and name the metre and the زحاف if any.

3. (a) Translate into English :—

حسن خان مير دريا دل جواد و باذل و بادل
كه او را خسرو عادل امیــن موتمن دارد
بگرد وقعه تيرش در صف بد خواه پنداري
شهابي درشب تاريك قصد اهر من دارد
درايمن چوں سناں گيرد حوادث را عناں گيرد

در اليسر چوں مجن دارد عدو را در محن دارد
نظام ملك و امن عهد و آرام جهاں جويد
تواں شير و بر زبيــل و گرز بيلتن دارد
اميرا مى نيارم گفت مدحت خاصه اين ساعت
كه هجراں تو ام با رنج و انده مقترں دارد
از بند غم خلاص تمنــا كنم كنم ز دهر

(b)
كافغاں بناے حلق چو ارغن در آورم
چو زال بستهٔ قفسم نوحه زاں كنم
تا رحمتے بخــــاطر بهمن در آورم
نے نے كه با غم ست مرا انس لا جرم
مريم صفت بهار به بهمن در آورم

نشگفت اگرچو آهوي چين مشك بر دهم
چوں سر بكخورد سنبل و بهمن در آورم

4. In what century did قاآني flourish. Draw a contrast between him and خاقاني

Account for the title—حساں عجم given to Khaḳani. Illustrate it from his own verse.

To what event of Khaḳani's life does the extract (*b*) in question 3 refer?

Comment on the different meanings of " بهمن " as used above.

5. Explain in Persian :—

(a)

زجود او كه ازو دشت باغ بهرامجِ
زتيغ او كه ازو دشت كان بهرامن
بباد داده قضا گنج نامۀ قاروں
بآب شسته قدر با زمانۀ قارں
گهي بگريد كلكش چو ابر در آذار
گهي بخندد تيغش چو برق در بهمن
همي بخندد از آں گريه جان قليدس
همي بگريد ازيں خنده روح روئين تن
بربطي چوں دايگاں و طفل نالاں دركنار

(b)

طفل را از خواب دست دايگاں انگيخته
نا چوں طفل حبش ده ترك خاورپيش وپس
هشت خلد ازطبع و نه چشم ازميان انگيخته
بازوے دست رباب از بسكه بررگ خورد نيش
نيش چو بينش زرگ آب روان انگيخته

دف هلال بدر شكل و در شكارستان او

از حمل وز جدي و ثورش كاروان انگيخته

زخمهٔ گشتاسپ دركين سياوش نقش سحر

پيش تخت شاه كيخسرو مكان انگيخته

6. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

On the side of the walls are many Persian verses, written by those who at different times visited the place. The building is now going to ruin, and unless repaired must soon fall entirely to decay. It is much to be regretted that the uncertain state of affairs in the country will not admit of any one's being at the expense of repairing it. Adjoining to this building are the graves of many religious men who have been buried here at their own request.

PERSIAN.

THIRD PAPER.

MAULVIE SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate the following into English explaining allusions, puns and the words or clauses underlined :—

هرگاه قوسچي قدر قوش اجل را مي طلبيد -

ذ اے قل ان ينفعكم الفرار ان فررتم من الموت او القتل

- شكاران نخچير گاه لا يستاخرون ساعة را بگوش

جان ميرسيد عدد فريق مقتول كه از قبيل حجابا

مستورا فاعل مفعول گرديد از پردهٔ حساب بشمار غوغا

نمود اشاره باين معني كه امروز يورش خيلي غوغا

داشت يكے از زمرهٔ سر شكستگان پا در ركاب فنا (كه

سر نوشت هلاك شان كالنقش في الحجر بيزوال

بود و خط آزادي اسارای ارواح چون رگ سنگ متعذر
الابطال) از زخم رجم بسختي جان ميداد – و ميگفت
گاهی سنگ بر سر ميزنم و گاهی سر بر سنگ اما ابو
الحسن سنگدل قلعه را نميدهد – سرداران را از هر دو
سر دست و دلی هست – اما نه در دل آن رحم را يكبار
باری و نه در دست اين كشايش كاری ✻

2. Explain the following in Persian :—

طبيعت مانند مبدای تحريك نطفه در مراتب
تغيرات مترتبه واستحالات متنوعه تا آنگاه كه بكمال
حيواني برسد و اما صناعت مانند مبدای تحريك
چوب بوسائط ادوات و آلات تا آنگاه كه بكمال تختي
برسد و طبيعت بر صناعت مقدم است هم در وجود
و هم در رتبه چه صدور اواز حكمت الهي محض است
و صدور صناعت از محاولات و ارادات انسانی باستمداد
و اشتراك امور طبعي پس طبيعت بمنزلۀ معلم
و استاد است و صناعت بمثابۀ متعلم و تلميذ و چون
كمال هر چيزی در تشبه آنچيز بود بمبدای خويش پس
كمال صناعت در شبۀ او بود بطبيعت ✻

3. Explain the following in English :—

به پيرايۀ اجتهادش رونق بر شرع مفتون و بدرستي
اعتقادش كار ملت از شكست مصئون – بقبول امرش
دست معروفان برسر و برد نهيش زخم منكران منكر –
فرق دين آسودۀ سايۀ صاحب كلاهيش شور ترويج ملت
نمك مائدۀ شهنشا هيش دپا مردي تقو يتش پا بست
كاخ ايمان خارا بنيان و بدستنياري تر بيتش درگاه
محكمۀ عليه دارا دربان ✻

29

4.   Translate the following into English :—

بعزة الله سبحانه و انه لقسم ابو تعلیمون عظیم هر
چند در نظر اخلاق آئین این مسکین اعتقاد امثال
این مقدمات از جمعیت آباد خاطر غرابت مآثر ایشان
مستبعد بل متعذر میداند که آرای کمینه عمله ابنای
دنیاکه در بعضی مجال در بادي النظر صورت رواجي
پیدا میکند مستدعي این امر شده است چندان
تفرقهٔ باطن و انقسام خا طر دست داد که از احاطهٔ
تقریر و تحریر بیرونست هرچند که مبادي عالیه
باعلام روحاني و الهام رباني تسکین این مسکین
میدادند که چون از مهب الطاف الهي دودهٔ ریاض
سلطنت اکبرشاهي را باز هار اشجار صنائع ازلي
آراسته اند و از مکمن اعطاف غامتناهي حدائق عرصهٔ
مملکت جلالي را بنفحات نسائم انوار لطائف آثار
بدائع لم یزالي زیب و زینت داده اند هرآئینه مخلصان
حقیقي این دولت عظمی و منتسبان تحقیقي این
سلطنت کبري از حوادث روزگار و شدائد لیل و نهار
محفوظ و مصئون بوده همواره در کنف حمایت الهي
مرفه الحال و فارغ البال خواهند بود ۞

5.   Sketch briefly the life of the author of اعجاز خسروي, in
Persian, and give the several divisions and subdivisions of the work
mentioning a few examples of the figures of speech originated by the
author himself.

6.   Translate into English, explaining *words* underlined :—

مرفوع از چه راه تشخیص فر موده اند که فلان شخص
موسرم یکصدا جوئي بوده بسمت توحید متسم نگوواهد

بود توقیع ازین رو که هرانچه بسمع او میرسد بدان
ایمان می آرد انتهی - و تبیین این ابهام آنکه اینگونه
مردی نادان که برفع شبهات اهل نزاع و جدال توانا
نباشد و هر آنچه از دروغ و راست و جائز و ناروا مسموع
او گردد بدون رد و قبول و تردد و توقف آنرا در عداد
بودنی معدود دارد و بی تحقیق و تمیز نیک و بد آن
بدان گر و گردد و هر آئینه از معاشرت معاشر محال گو
ضلال جو گشته از سعادت اقرار توحید بشقاوت انکار
آن گراید بلکه زود باشد که از طریق اعتقاد ببمبدأ
و جود و ایجاد و منتهای مصیر و معاد خود عود نموده
خویشتن را از سعادت داریین بی بهره نماید ٭

7. Comment on the writings of

دل آویز گفتار شاهنشا هی

PERSIAN.

FOURTH PAPER.

MAULVIE SYED AMJAD ALI, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Write out points of agreement as well as those of disagreement in the English and the Persian languages.

2. Give in Persian a brief survey of the rise and progress of the modern Persian literature.

3. Trace the Etymology of the following :—

نماز – دژ هوخت – خدا – فرزین – خرمن – باز –
پرداختن – فردوس – پهلوان – بینوا – خورشید – گلش –

4. Name and divide systematically the Figures of Speech, as used in Persian, giving examples and pointing out the English equivalents wherever you find them.

5. Name the بحور that are used in Persian Poetry, giving examples.

6. Scan the following naming the بحر and the kind of قافیه used therein :—

<div dir="rtl">

هر که را بخت دیده میدهد ٭

بر رخ تو بیننده میکند

هر که میکند سیر صورتت ٭

وصف آفریننده میکند

</div>

7. Name the various kinds of Persian poetic compositions stating how they differ from one another.

8. Translate the following into Persian :—

(a) Hurmuzd IV, was declared succcessor to his father the great Chosroes, surnamed Nausherawan the Just, and ascended the throne of Persia 579 A D. His subjects revolted against him at the instigation of Bahram Chobin or Varanes, his general, whom he had offended by sending him a female dress because he had been defeated by the Romans: They confined Hurmuzd[*] and put out his eyes to disqualify him from ascending the throne, and soon after put him to death 590 A. D. His son Khusro Purnez having collected a force to oppose Bahram, who with the intention of taking the government into his own hands was advancing towards Madain, was defeated ; and with great difficulty effected his escape to the territories of the Romans, from whose Emperor, Mourice, he met with the most friendly and hospitable reception. Bahram Chobin took possession of the vacant government but his rule was short, for within eight months from the period of his taking possession of Madain, he was defeated by an army of Romans and Persians commanded by Khusro, and fled to Tartary.

(b) It is related in histories that a race of Jinn in ancient times, before the creation of Adam, inhabited the earth, and covered it, the land and the sea, and the plains and the mountains ; and the favours of God were multiplied upon them, and they had government, and

prophecy, and religion and law ; but they transgressed and offended, and opposed their prophets, and made wickedness to abound in the earth ; whereupon God, whose name be exalted, sent against them an army of angels, who took possession of the earth, and drove away the Jinn to the regions of the islands, and made many of them prisoners ; and of those who were made prisoners was Azazil (afterwards called Iblis, from his despair), and a slaughter was made among them. At the time Azazil was young ; he grew up among the angels (and probably for that reason was called one of them), and became learned in their knowledge, and assumed the government of them ; and his days were prolonged until he became their chief ; and thus it continued for a long time, until the affair between him and Adam happened, as God, whose name be exalted, hath said, 'When we said unto the Angels, Worship ye Adam, and all worshipped except Iblis,' who was one of the Jinn.

SANSKRIT.

First Paper.

Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M. A., *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) Give the etymological meaning of the word ऋच् ।

(*b*) Define the extent of sacred literature that is denoted by word *Veda* and discuss its पौरुषेयत्व or अपौरुषेयत्व ; नित्यत्व or अनित्यत्व.

2. (*a*) केतुं कृएवन्नकेतवे पेशो मर्य्या अपेशसे । समुषद्भिर जायथा: ॥

(*b*) इन्द्रो दीर्घाय चत्तस आसूर्य्यं रोदयद्दिवि । विगोभि-र्द्रिमैरयत् ॥

(*c*) इन्द्र वाजेषु नोऽव सहस्र प्रधनेषु च । उग्र उग्राभि-रूतिभि: ॥

(d) पावका नः सरस्वती वाजेभिर्वाजिनीवती । यज्ञं वट्
धियावसुः ॥

(e) महो अर्णः सरस्वती प्रचेतयति केतुना । धियो विश्वा
विराजति ॥

Paraphrase the above into modern Sanskrit.

3.　Mention a few peculiarities of Vedic grammar in declension and conjugation.

4.　To what early period can the caste system among the Indo-Aryans be traced? Would the antiquity of the caste system go against the view that the Indo-Aryans were not autochthonous in India.

5.　Explain the simile occurring in the following :

अस्ति + + + प्रेताधिपनगरीव सदासन्निहित मृत्युभीषणा
महिषाधिष्ठिता च ; समरोद्यतपताकिनीव वाएसमारोपितशिली-
मुखा विमुक्तसिंहनादा च ; कात्यायनीव प्रचलितखड्ग भीषण्या रक्त-
चन्दनालङ्कृता च ; कर्णसुतकयैव सन्निहितविपुलाचला शशो-
पगता च ; कल्पान्तप्रदोषसन्ध्येव प्रनृत्तनीलकएठा पल्लवारुण्या च ;
अमृतमथनवेलेव श्रीद्रुमोपशोभिता वारुणीपरिगता च ; प्रावृडिव
घनश्यामलानेकरातङ्गशलङ्कृता च ; चन्द्रमूर्तिरिव सततरक्ष-
सार्थानुगता हरिणाध्यासिता च ; गिरितनयेव स्थानुसङ्गता मृगपति-
सेविता च ; बालमीवेव व्याघ्रनखपङ्क्तिमएडिता गएडकाभरणा च ।
पानभूमिरिव प्रकटितमधुकोशाकशाता प्रकीर्ण्यविविधकुसुमा च
विन्ध्याटवीनाम ॥

6.　Translate into English the following extract, and expound the *samas* of the underlined compounds.

अथ क्षीणे दिवसे परिणतप्रियङ्गुमञ्जरीरजोनिभेन पिञ्जरिम्ना
एयमाने विल्क्ष्बनि क्रथमएडले विरलकुसुम्भकुसुमरसरक्तदुकुल-

कोमलेन चास्तातपेन मुच्यमानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु चकोरनयनतारका
कान्तिना च पिङ्गलिम्ना विलिप्यमाने तिरोहितनीलिम्नि व्योम्नि
कोकिलविलोचनच्छविबभ्राणि चरूणयति च सांध्ये भुवनमर्चिषि
यथा प्रधानमुनिषत्सु च महग्रामर्षीषु वनमहिषमलीमसवपुःषि च
मुषिततारकापथप्रथिम्नि काल्मीमानमातन्वति शार्वरे तमस्यतनुतिमिर
तिरोहितहरित्प्रथिम्नि कालिमानमातन्वति शार्वरे तमस्यतनुतिमिर-
तिरोहितहरिततासु च गहनतां यान्तीषु तरुराजिषु रजःनिजल-
विन्दुजाल्मजनितजड़िम्न बहलवनकुसुमपरिमलानुमितगमने चलि-
तलताविटपगहने प्रवृत्ते च पवने निद्रानिभृतपतत्रिणि त्रियाभा-
मुखं महाश्वेता मन्दमन्दमुत्थाय भगवतीमुपास्य प.श्चिमां सन्ध्यां
कमएडलुजलेन प्रक्षा.लितचरणा वल्कलत्रायनांये निषसाद ॥

7. Translate into Sanskrit.

But may it not be said, there is no such thing as
Veda, how can there be a part of it known as the
Rigveda ? For what is this you call Veda ? You can
not define it. And without definition and proof nothing
is established. Do not logicians assert that things are
established by definition and proof of existence ?

If you attempt to define what you mean by Veda,
by saying that of the three kinds of evidence, percep-
tion, inference, and revealed scripture, it is the last,
that will not do. The definition is too wide, including,
as it would do, the *Smritis* of *Manu* and of others.

—o—

SANSKRIT.

SECOND PAPER.

PANDIT ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA, M. A. *Examiner.*

1.　What evidence can you adduce in favour of the opinion that the author of the *Káriká* and *Vritti* of *Kávya-prakása* is one and the same person?

Do you know any thing about the date of the author?

2.　Define व्यञ्जना and state the arguments by which *Mammata* establishes it, लक्षणा having been shown to be inadequate to cover the whole ground of व्यञ्जना।

3.　"विभावानुभावव्यभिचारिसंयोगात् रसनिष्यति:''
Enlarge upon the above.

4.　Enumerate the several kinds of पद्दोष

न्यकारोह्ययमेव यद्रयस्तत्राप्यसौतापसः
सोऽप्यत्नैव निहन्ति राक्षसकुलं जीवत्यहो रावणः ।
धिक् धिक् शाक्रजितं प्रबोधितवता किं कुम्भकर्णेन वा
स्वर्गग्रामटिकाविलुएटनवृथोच्छूनै: किमेभिर्भुंजैः ॥

Do you detect any दोष in the above?
Suggest corrections.

5.　Distinguish between गुए and अलङ्कार.
Name the several *gunas*.

Define ळाटानुप्रास, एकावळी, निदर्शाना, प्रतिवस्तूपमा.

Explain and illustrate your definitions.

6.　What is the *Sandhi* of a *Nátaka?*

Can you show from any of the plays that form your course of reading that its hero has all those qualifications that the *Sahityadarpana* has prescribed?

7. Write out a brief plot of the *Mrichchakatika* in Sanscrit.

8. Explain in *tiká* form.

(*a*). प्रेङ्खखड्गरिमयूखमेचकचयैरुन्मेषिचाषच्छद-
च्छाया संवलितैर्विवर्त्तिभिरिव प्रान्तेषु पर्य्यावृताः ।
व्यक्ताखएडलकार्म्मुका इव भवन्त्युच्चित्रचीनांशुक-
प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिद्योतिर्विंतानैर्विप्राः ॥
जृम्भाजजॆरडिम्बडम्बरघनश्रीमत् कदम्बद्रुमाः
श्रोलाभोगभुवो भवन्ति ककुभः काद‍म्बिनीश्यामलाः ।
उद्यत्क्रन्दज्ञकान्तकेतकभृतः कच्छाः सरित्स्रोतसा-
माविर्भूतशिलीन्ध्रलोभ्रकुसुम्मेरा वनानां ततिः ॥

(*b*) सत्त्वोत्कर्षस्य धात्रा निधय इव कृता केऽपि कस्यापि
हेतोर्जेंतारः स्वेन धाम्ना महसलिलमुचां नागयूथेश्वराणाम् ।
दंष्ट्राभङ्गं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा
नाज्ञाभङ्गं सहन्ते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वाह्वाः सार्वभौमाः ॥
वाराहीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमतनुबलामास्थितस्यानुरूपाम्
यस्य प्रागन्तकीर्त्तिं प्रलयपरिगता शिश्रिये भूतधात्री ।
म्लेच्छैरुद्‍ध्यमाना भुजयुगमधुना पीवरं राजमूत्तें;
स श्रीमद्वन्धुभृत्यश्चिरमवतु महीं पार्थिवश्वन्द्रगुप्तः ॥

(*c*) निष्पन्दीकृतप्रषएदनयनं नष्टप्रपावासरं
विद्युद्भिः क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिरं प्रच्छादिताग्रामुखम् ।
निर्वेष्टं स्वपितीव सम्प्रति पयोधाराग्रहान्तर्गतं
स्कीताम्भोधरधामनैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् ॥

9. Why has the *Mudráráxasa* been so named?

SANSKRIT.

Third Paper.

Pandit Nilmoni Mukerjee, M. A. *Examiner.*

1. What is the characteristic of substance (द्रव्य) ? is darkness (तम:) a substance, if not, why not ?

2. शरीरस्य न चैतन्यं मृतेषु व्यभिचारतः ।

Reproduce in English the comments of the *Siddhánta-muktávali* on the above extract.

3. Distinguish between सामान्यलक्षण and ज्ञानलक्षण-सन्निकर्ष and comment on the couplet—

—संशये ज्ञायति स्फुटे ।

सामान्यलक्षणा कस्मादवलुप्यते ॥

4. Show how far induction is connected with deduction by quotations from the *Bhasha-parichcheda* and *Siddhánta-muktávali*.

5. What is *Adrishta* and why is its existance admitted ?

How is it distinguished from the Fatalism of Western thinkers ?

6. (*a*) In commenting on—

—मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिर्महदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त ।

षोड्शकस्तु विकारो न प्रकृतिर्न विकृतिः पुरुषः ॥

Vachaspati Misra (वाचस्पतिमिश्रः) says प्रकरोतीति प्रकृतिः प्रधानं सत्त्वरजस्तमसां साम्यावस्था ।

Explain the above at length and support what you say by ample quotations and references from the same authority.

(*b*) The above named scholiast gives another definition of प्रकृति a little further on तत्त्वान्तरोपादानत्वं च प्रकृतित्वम् ।

What objection does he meet by his second definition ?

Show that the two definitions do not clash.

7. त्वमामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्त्तिनीम् ।
तद्धिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः ॥

Explain fully the above couplet quoting and referring to Vachaspati Misra.

8. Define अहङ्कार and distinguish its function from that of बुद्धि.

SANSKRIT.

FOURTH PAPER.

PANDIT NILMONI MUKERJEE, M. A. *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) Expound the doctrine of कर्म as enunciated in the *Gita* (गीता).

(*b*) Make your observations in simple Sanskrit in the spirit of the preliminary remarks made by Sankara in explaining the couplet.

ज्यायसी चेत् कर्म्मणस्ते मता बुद्धिर्ज्जनार्दन ।
तत् किं कर्म्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव ॥

(*c*) नाभुक्तं क्षीयते कर्म्म कल्पकोटिशतैरपि ।
अवश्यमेव भोक्तव्यं कृतं कर्म्म शुभाशुभम् ॥

Reconcile the above with—

ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वकर्म्माणि भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन ।

2. अनादित्वान्निर्गुणत्वात् परमात्मायमव्ययः ।
शरीरस्थोऽपि कौन्तेय न करोति न लिप्यते ॥

Amplify what Sankara says in expounding the above with your own explanatory notes.

3. (a) Shew at length to what exent *Vedantism* is reflected in the teachings of the *Gítá.*

(b) Point out how far the cardinal tenets of *Sankya* philosophy are adumbrated, and its phraseology copied in the different parts of the above work.

N. B. (Write your answers in English supporting them with ample quotations and references).

4 (a) Define and distinguish between तर्कज्ञान (*torka-jnana*) and सम्यग्ज्ञान (*samygjnana*).

(b) Sankara refutes the atomic theory by a parity of reasoning. Give in English the line of arguments he has adopted for the purpose.

5. State and explain in due order some of the objections taken by Sankra to *Pradhána* being the first cause of the universe (जगत्कारण).

6. अधीहि भगव इति होपाससाद सनत्कुमारं नारदस्तं होवाच यद्वेत्थ तेन मोपसीद । ततस्त ऊर्द्ध वक्ष्यामीति ॥ १ ॥
सहोवाचग्र्वेदं भगवो अध्येमि यजुर्वेदमथर्वणं चतुर्थमितिहासपुराणं पंचमं वेदानां वेदं पित्र्यं राशिं दैवं निधिं वाकोवाक्यमेकायनं देवविद्यां

ब्रह्मविद्यां क्षत्रविद्यां भक्षत्रविद्यां सर्पदेवजनविद्यामेतद् भगवो
अध्येमि ॥ २ ॥

सोऽहं भगवो मन्त्रविदेवास्मि नात्मवित् श्रुतं ह्येव मे भगवद्दृशेभ्य
स्तरति शोकमात्मविदिति । सोऽहं भगवः शोचामि तं मा भगवान्
शोकस्य पारं तारयत्विति तं होवाच यद्वै किञ्चैतदध्यगीष्ठा
नामैवैतत् ॥ ३ ॥

(a) Modernize, or render into simple classical Sanskrit, the above extract.

(b) Note and explain such expressions in the above passage as you may think to be archaic and obsolete.

(c) Is there anything in the above extract to favour the supposition that the *Chhándogya Upanishad* is not anterior to the *Manusamhitá*.

7. (a) How many seasons are mentioned in the above *Upanishad*, and how are they each characterized ?

(b) Can you deduce any inference from the stanzas, relating to the seasons as to the priority of the *Chhándogya Upanishad* to the *Mahábhárata*.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Paper.

A. E. Gough Esq., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Consider the dispositions with which a man should enter upon the pursuit of truth by way of the reason ; and the position in which he should place himself with regard to the collective wisdom of his race.

2. Explain the divine mission of Socrates ; his attitude towards popular morals and politics ; his attitude towards physical inquiry ; his strictures on Anaxagoras ; his unpopularity. Was he, or was he not, an individualistic thinker ? How far was the indictment against him true, and how far false ?

3. Explain the notions of law, pollution, and expiation, in Greek life and religion. Illustrate from the Euthyphro, the Crito, and the Gorgias.

Reproduce intimations of the pre-existence and post-existence of the personality and of a process of retribution, from the Phædo, Phædrus, Gorgias, and Republic.

4. Give Plato's analysis of the moral nature and the body politic. What is according to Plato the purpose of moral and political life ? Is the " idea of the good " a theistic or not a theistic conception ?

5. Reproduce the autobiographical references of the Discourse on Method. State the principles on which Descartes lived and acted pending his reconstruction of the edifice of knowledge ? How far was he indebted to catholic theology in his work of reconstruction ?

6. Give Descartes' definition of substance, mental substance, material substance. How was the system of Spinoza developed from these definitions ?

Account for Malebranche's theory of intercourse between mind and matter ; and contrast with this the Leibnitzian doctrine of the pre-established harmony.

7. " Man is not an organism, but an intelligence served by organs." Develop after Plato, Descartes, and Butler, the notion of the soul,

or self, or personality, and its immaterial and permanent nature. Show that self is not only passive, but also active in the formation of experience and character.

8. Show that of the primitive impulses of man some are self-regarding, others social, some lower, some higher in the scale. Show that the right life is the life according to nature, and that this consists in the measured exercise of the several impulses.

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Paper.

A. E. Gough Esq., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Should the philosopher enquire first into the nature or into the origin of ideas? Explain Leibnitz's distinction between truths of fact and truths of reason. What does Hamilton mean by the primitive affirmations of intelligence?

2. Connect Hume's resolution of all knowledge into ideas of sense and ideas of reflection with Locke's account of the origin of knowledge and of the notion of matter. How does Hume treat the notions of self, not-self, time, space, and power?

3. Give Hume's definition of belief. Hume says that no matter of fact can be a matter of demonstration. If so, what follows, on his principle, as to the possibility and province of philosophy?

What part does Hume assign to personal interest, to taste, and to sympathy, in the formation of moral character?

4. Is the truth which Kant, as against Hume, vindicates for man, a truth for man only or a truth for all intelligence? In what, according to Kant, does the objective validity of knowledge consist? Is thought, on his principles, operative only within the field of possible experience?

5. Account severally according to Kant, Reid, and Hamilton for our knowledge of external things in space and time.

Explain Kant's phrases of the ideas of the pure reason, the antinomies, and transcendent dialectic. Connect with these Hamilton's law of the conditioned.

6. Examine the exclusive employment by Kant of the categorical imperative in the restoration of transcendent faith. State his postulates of the practical reason.

7. Explain the doctrine that logic provides for the purification and systematisation, not for the amplification of knowledge. State and define the three logical perfections of thought. Define formal truth, material truth, method, science. Assign to analogy and induction their position in logic ; and give reasons for regarding or not regarding the methodology of the sciences as part of logic.

8. "We think by means of specimen images, or by means of arbitrary verbal symbols." Explain this, and write an historical notice of the distinction between intuitional and symbolical thinking.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD PAPER.

W. BELL ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. What is the basis of all Inductive Inference according to Mill? How far is his theory consistent and satisfactory? Show how each of the five Inductive Methods is related to the principle of causality.

2. On what different grounds has the relativity of human knowledge been maintained, more especially by Kant and Hamilton? Show how the doctrine may tend to Agnosticism, indicating how such tendency is opposed to the general spirit of Scottish Philosophy and how it may be philosophically counteracted.

3. Explain what are meant by *Doubt*, *Belief* and *Faith* ; and discuss their relation to knowledge. Refer to the views of Hamilton, Mill, Seth and Fichte.

4. State clearly Mill's theory of the belief in an external world. In connection with this show why and how modern philosophy has very largely concerned itself with Theories of Perception.

5. Criticise Hamilton's endeavour to interpret all judgments and reasonings in Comprehensive Quantity. Compare with Mill's view of the Import of Propositions and show with what theory of Logic each is most consistent.

6. Discuss briefly the question of Hamilton's alleged misconceptions of Hegel and Cousin regarding the Absolute.

7. What different views may be held of the relation of Pleasure to Desire? Estimate the value of the definition of Pleasure as " desirable consciousness."

8. What is the aim of Fichte in his *Vocation of Man?* Compare and contrast his view of Man's relation to Nature with that of Green in his *Prolegomena,*

9. " In virtue of his character as knowing, Man is a free agent." Discuss the adequacy of this as a doctrine of moral freedom, and state the grounds on which it may be held : —

(*a*) That Ethics depends on Free Will, and

(*b*) That the question of the Freedom of the Will has nothing to do with Ethics.

PHILOSOPHY.

Fourth Paper.

W. Bell Esq., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. " The moral quality of an act depends on the character of the agent." Discuss this —(*a*) from the Libertarian, and (*b*) from the Determinist point of view.

2. How does Sidgwick arrive at a Rule of Benevolence ; and how does his method differ from that of other Utilitarians? Contrast generally the Intuitional and Utilitarian methods of dealing with cases of conflict between Prudence and Benevolence.

3. Carefully examine the following : " In all conduct to which moral predicates are applicable a man is an object to himself." Does this reduce Morality to Self-Interest, and if not, why not ?

4 . " Ought an action to be done "? How is the answer to this question regulated—

(*a*) According to Utilitarianism,

(*b*) According to Cousin's ethical theory.

(*c*) According to Green's "Perfectionism"?

5. Give an analysis of the notion of Justice.

6. Morality is not a Science, but an Art. Write a full note on this.

7. State and criticise Cousin's analysis of the Moral Faculty, and give any other view with which you are acquainted. Compare his theory of Responsibility and Punishment with that of Mill.

8. Define Motive, Mixed Motive, Moral Motive, Intention and Virtue. Discuss whether the question of duty ever arises in the mind apart from consciousness of conflicting motives.

9. What do you mean by the *Summum Bonum* and what is its relation to the notions of Right and Virtue? Discuss.

HISTORY.

First Paper.

T. Morison Esq., B. A. *Examiner.*

1. What are the postulates of Modern Economic Science? What difficulties prevent us from analysing the economic condition of less civilized nations with scientific precision?

2. Give a short sketch of the history of Economic Science?

3. What was Mill's proof of the proposition that a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour? Show his meaning by an example clearly worked out with figures. Criticise Mill's proof in the light of Marshall's reservations.

4. What was Ricardo's Theory of Rent?

What was the gist of Carey's criticism thereon and what limitations does it impose on Ricardo's Theory?

5. Discuss the advantages of each of the three different modes of land tenure :—

(1) Peasant proprietorship.

(2) Metayer system.

(3) The English system.

6. Refute the fallacy "that a paper currency cannot be issued in excess so long as every note issued represents property, or has a foundation of actual property to rest on."

7. What were the principles of population enunciated by Malthus?

What causes may prevent an increase of population from pressing on the means of subsistence?

8. What are the causes which produce differences of wages in different occupations?

9. State the case for Free Trade as against Protection.

HISTORY.

SECOND PAPER.

T. MORISON ESQ., B. A. *Examiner.*

Full marks in this paper may be got by careful answers to questions 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 8. 9. 10. No candidate is required to answer more than ten out of the twelve questions.

1. What are the grounds on which Mill " recognizes the necessity to the mental well-being of mankind of freedom of opinion and of freedom of the expression of opinion."

State as clearly as possible the reasons for which Stephen dissents from the conclusions.

2. Criticise the proposition—

" Justice requires that all people should live together in society as equals."

3. What reasons have primitive societies for discouraging individuality? How far do these reasons hold good nowadays?

4. Trace the growth of equity in Rome, and explain how the *Jus Gentium* acquired such an influence over the development of Jurisprudence.

What has been the history of the " Law of Nature " in modern Europe?

5. Give an account of the early state of *Contract* in Rome, its subsequent development and subsequent influence on thought.

6. What presumption does history afford a reasonable man of—(*a*) the stability of democratic Government, and (*b*) the permanent preference of mankind for this form of Government?

Analyse (*c*) the present popularity, and (*d*) the dangers peculiar to democratic Government.

7. To what extent did the framers of the Constitution of the United States of America follow or depart from the Constitution of Great Britain?

Point out the nature of the difference now existing between these two Constitutions, and give some explanation of the fact.

8. Give as clear a definition as you can of the following terms as explained by Austin—

(*a*) *jus in rem*; (*b*) *jus in personam*; (*c*) ownership of property; (*d*) servitude; (*e*) duty; (*f*) sanction; (*g*) injury.

9. Describe briefly, but clearly, how Austin deals with, (*a*) Accident, (*b*) Ignorance of fact, (*c*) Ignorance of law, as grounds of non-imputability or exemption, and to what extent.

10. Enumerate with brief explanations what Holland recognises as the sources of law. At what moment does a *Custom* become *Law*?

11. Explain clearly what you understand by the following terms as employed and explained by Holland : (*a*) Private law ; (*b*) Public law ; (*c*) International law ; (*d*) Constitutional law ; (*e*) Administrative law ; (*f*) Substantive law ; (*g*) Adjective law.

HISTORY.

THIRD PAPER.

M. PROTHERO ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Trace briefly the history of the following questions :—

(*a*) Equality of the patricians and plebeians.

(*b*) The right of enjoyment of the *ager publicus.*

(c) What classes of Roman subjects should enjoy the full Roman Franchise.

(d) The right of sitting in judgment on state criminals.

2. By the union of what offices was the Imperial power first established? Trace the establishment of the law of treason. Contrast the policy of Augustus with that of Julius Cæsar.

3. Describe and account for the attitude of the earlier emperors towards Christianity. How was this altered under Constantine?

What influences retarded the growth of Christianity after Constantine?

4. Define civilisation. What chief causes affected it from the 5th to the 12th centuries, and how? Distinguish ancient from modern civilisation. Into what three periods may the history of European civilization be divided?

5. Give an outline of the history of the towns during the Middle Ages. Compare the boroughs of Southern and Northern France, England and Germany respectively.

6. Describe the central and local machinery of Government of Charlemagne. In what lies the importance of his reign? How can he be said to be " the true founder of feudal society."

Compare his legislation with that of Charles the Bold, and show what can be proved by the comparison.

7. Sketch the development of the Feudal system. What are its essential characteristics, its good points and its vices? Compare the position of the Colony under the Roman Empire with that of the villeins of Feudalism.

What was the position of the French monarchy under the Feudal System, by what means did it eventually become supreme over the great Feudatories?

8. Show that the germs of Feudalism as a system of land-tenure existed in England before the Norman conquest. How did the Norman kings prevent Feudalism from becoming a system of Government in England?

9. Enumerate the points of constitutional law involved in :—

   (*a*) The Ship Money case.

   (*b*) The Trial of Strafford.

   (*c*) The Impeachment of the Earl of Danby.

   (*d*) The Declaration of Indulgence.

   (*e*) The Prosecution of John Wilkes.

   (*f*) The American Stamp Act.

10. What attitude was taken up by the leading English statesmen towards the French Revolution ? What repressive measures were passed to prevent the spread of Revolutionary opinions in England ?

HISTORY.

FOURTH PAPER.

M. PROTHERO ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Describe the relations of the earlier Sultans of Ghazni with Hindustan, and name the historians who have treated of this period.

2. Describe the invasion of Hindustan by Timur according to the original authorities.

3. What is the title of the autobiography of Baber ? Estimate its historical value, and give an abstract of the events described in it.

4. Write a biography of Sher Shah Sur.

5. Trace briefly the rise of the various Mahratta principalities, and their relation to the Mogul Emperor during the last half of the 18th century. Compare the position of the Mahrattas in 1770 and 1820 respectively.

6. Point out the chief inaccuracies in Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings, and illustrate from it the dangers of breaking down the boundary between history and romance.

7. On what charges was Sir Elijah Impey impeached ?

8. Give some account of the early history of the Rohillas. Explain the motives which guided Hastings in consenting to join in the war against them. What was the result of the war ?

9. Describe the foreign relations of Hastings with the Mahrattas and Mysore; and show how he was hampered in his dealings with them by the semi-independent position of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. To what extent were his dealings with the princes of India affected by his financial straits?

10. Describe the condition of Bengal before the time of Hastings, and the principal reforms set on foot by him.

CHEMISTRY.

First Paper.

A. Pedler Esq., *Examiner.*

1. Explain very clearly what is meant by the law of isomorphism, and by whom was it discovered? Show how it is practically employed in the determination of atomic weights, giving clear numerical examples to show you know how to apply the law.

2. Trace the rise of the Theory of Valency as applied to elements, and give a concise statement of the theory. Give a short summary of the modern developments in chemistry which have been due to this theory.

3. Discuss briefly the main general principles which have been discovered in Thermo-chemistry, showing how these principles apply in selected cases.

4. Explain the principles of classification used in Chemistry, with reference to both elementary and compound substances. Give definite examples of the meaning of your statements.

5. Into what classes can chemical reactions in general be divided, and give illustrations of each class. State into which class each of the following reactions would be placed, and give your reasons in each case :—Action of phosphoric chloride on sulphuric acid ; action of ozone on argentic oxide ; action of carbon dioxide on calcic oxide ; action of oxygen on carbon monoxide ; electrolytic decomposition of hydrochloric acid ; decomposition of ammonic chloride by heat ; action of iron on solution of cupric sulphate ; and decomposition of manganese dioxide by heat.

6. Explain very clearly the theory and practice of the commercial manufacture of sulphuric acid, pointing out the modern improvements in the process. Sketch the aparatus used in as great detail as you are able.

7. Describe how all the well-known compounds of phosphorus with the haloid elements are prepared, and give a brief sketch of the properties and reactions of each compound.

8. Explain how you would analyse a sample of natural water to estimate its impurities, inorganic and organic. Indicate what conclusions can be drawn from the presence of certain dissolved impurities.

9. What is the action of carbon dioxide on (*a*) ammonia gas, and (*b*) an aqueous solution of ammonia? How is hydroxylamine prepared, and what is its composition? What are its principal salts and their formulæ?

10. Give a clear history of the work done by Berzelius in the development of chemical science, and contrast his work with that of Dalton.

CHEMISTRY.

Second Paper.

A. Pedler Esq., *Examiner*.

1. Mallet determined the Atomic weight of aluminium (*a*) by estimating the hydrogen evolved by the action of caustic soda on the metal, when $5\cdot2632$ grammes of aluminium gave $5\cdot2562$ grammes of water; and (*b*) by analysis of the bromide, when $8\cdot6492$ grammes of the bromide required $10\cdot4897$ grammes of silver for precipitation. Required the atomic weight from (*a* and *b*), and discuss whether these results definitely settle the atomic weight of aluminium or not.

$$Ag. = 107\cdot66 \quad Br. = 79\cdot75 \quad O = 15\cdot96.$$

2. Give the formula, ordinary and graphic of the oxides of the following metals:—Ba, Fe, Co, Zn, K, Mn, Ca, Li and Mg. State their general properties with regard to the formation of salts in each case.

3. Explain what occurs in the following cases, giving equations for the chemical reactions :—(a) when antimonious oxide is added to a hot solution of cream of tartar ; (b) when solution of sodic carbonate is added to a hot solution of zincic sulphate ; (c) when excess of carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, and the solution then boiled ; (d) when phosphoretted hydrogen is passed through cupric sulphate solution ; and (e) when a mixture of antimonuretted hydrogen and arseniuretted hydrogen is passed through argentic nitrate solution.

4. Give the methods of preparation and principal properties of the chlorides of zinc, copper, aluminium, and chromium.

5. Describe clearly the commercial preparation of alum, giving the equations for the chemical actions which occur. Discuss the general composition of the alums, and state their general properties and uses.

6. What are the ores of lead ? Explain clearly how the metal can be obtained from them. What is Pattinson's process? Describe it.

7. Describe the metallurgy of tin, zinc and antimony.

8. Explain the method of extracting platinum from its ores. Mention the principal platinous and platinic compounds, and their methods of preparation and properties. Discuss a few of the so-called ammoniacal platinum compounds.

9. Describe some of the more important methods of removing sulphur from alkali waste.

10. Take up the group of haloid elements and of alkali metals, and discuss their chemical and physical properties, contrasting the gradation of properties in the one group with the second group, and showing when points of similarity or the reverse occur.

CHEMISTRY.

Third Paper.

A. Pedler Esq., *Examiner.*

1. Give the general methods of separation and purification of organic substances, and contrast them with the methods used in

inorganic Chemistry. Explain your statements by specific examples.

2. Describe briefly how you would conduct the ultimate analysis of a liquid substance containing C. H. N. &. O.

3. Describe clearly what you mean by the following terms as applied in organic Chemistry :—negative radical, aromatic compound, fermentation, saponification, hydrolysis, optically active substance, unsaturated compound, metamerism, and condensation product.

4. Describe the general methods by which you can ascend from simple to more complete compounds in a homologous series.

5. What is the constitution of the Aldehydes and Ketones, and how is such constitution proved ? Describe the general methods of preparation and properties of these two classes of bodies.

6. State what you know with reference to the chemical nature of glycerine, and to what class of bodies does it belong. Explain its chemical relationships with other groups, and state the general properties and reactions of glycerine. Describe its methods of manufacture on a large scale.

7. What is the constitution of lactic acid, and, how many lactic acids $(C_3 H_6 O_2)$ are there ? Explain how these exist. Discuss generally the cause of isomerism in the lactic acid series. How can you pass from the lactic to the acetic series of acids ?

8. How would you prove that in benzene :—

    α. Four atoms of hydrogen are interequivalent.

    β. Two distinct pairs of Hydrogen atoms are interequivalent towards a fifth Hydrogen atom.

    γ. All the six atoms of Hydrogen are interequivalent.

9. What is the constitution of anthracene, and what hydrocarbon is isomeric with it ? Show clearly how alizarine can be prepared from anthracene.

10. Describe two methods by which phenol can be produced. How can benzene be prepared from it. Describe the preparation and uses of phenol on a large scale.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

A. W. WARD ESQ., B. A., *Examiner.*

A Table of Logarithms may be used.

1. Define *conductivity*. Describe fully Forbes' experiments to determine the conductivity of a bar.

2. Give an account of Prevost's theory of exchanges, and show how it accounts for—

    (a) The apparent radiation of cold.

    (b) The non-luminosity of heated air.

    (c) The dark lines of the spectrum.

3. Explain fully the construction of Thomson's thermodynamic scale of temperature, and explain how it can be compared with that of the air thermometer.

4. Prove that the latent heat of expansion is equal to the product of the absolute temperature, and, the increment of pressure per degree of temperature at constant volume.

5. Explain clearly how the mechanical equivalent of heat was determined by Mayer from a knowledge of the two specific heats of air. What assumptions were made and how were they justified by Joule ?

Given that the difference between the specific heats of air at constant pressure and constant volume is ·07, and that the mass of a cubic foot of air at the atmospheric pressure of 15 lbs. weight per sq. in. is ·081 lbs at 0° C. Find the mechanical equivalent of the heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° C.

6. Define steam line and water line in the indicator diagram. What peculiarity is indicated by their intersection ?

The state of a given mass of the fluid is indicated by a point B on an isothermal line which cuts the steam line in A, and the water line in C. Prove that when B is between A and C, the mass of water is to mass of steam as AB is to BC.

7. If p be the pressure of a gas whose density is ρ, and V^2 the mean square of the velocities of the molecules of the gas, prove that $p = \frac{1}{3} \rho V^2$.

Given that the mass of a litre of hydrogen at $0°$ C and 760 mm. pressure is $0 \cdot 0896$ grammes: find the velocity of mean square for the molecule of hydrogen at that temperature and pressure; $(g = 980$ C. G. S. units; sp. gr. of mercury $= 13 \cdot 6)$.

8. Give an account of Joule's experiments to determine the temperature of water at its maximum density.

9. Discuss the nature of the evidence on which the two laws of thermodynamics depend.

10. Give a short account of the phenomena of capillarity and prove that in a soap bubble film the numerical value of the superficial energy per unit of area is equal to that of the superficial tension per unit of length.

PHYSICS.

SECOND PAPER.

A. W. WARD ESQ., B. A., *Examiner*.

A Table of Logarithms may be used.

1. Describe the indicator diagram of electric work, and prove that the electrical energy of a system of conductors in whatever way they may have been charged is half the sum of the products of the charge into the potential of each conductor.

2. A spherical conductor of radius a cm. is charged with electricity E, a spark passes between it and another spherical conductor of radius a' cm. and charge E'. Shew that the energy dissipated by the spark is

$$\frac{(a'E - aE')^2}{2(a+a')aa'}.$$

How would you convert this into foot pounds?

3. Describe Sir W. Thomson's guard ring electrometer, and find a formula for its use.

4. Prove that the capacity of a long and thin cylinder is—

$$\frac{l}{2 \log \dfrac{l}{a}} \,.$$

where $l=$ the length, and a the radius.

5. The specific resistance r_0 of platinum measured at 0° C is 9.158×10^{-6} ohms, and the specific resistance at higher temperatures is given by the equation :—

$$rt = r_0 + 0.03937\ T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 0.002164\ T - .2413$$

where T is the absolute temperature, corresponding to the Cent. temp. t.

Find the resistance of one metre of platinum wire one fifth of a square millimetre section, at the temp. 627° C.

6. Define the coefficients of magnetization and magnetic induction, and find the relation between them. Prove that in any tube of force the magnetic induction is unaltered, and account for the existence of diamagnetism.

7. Define the coefficients of mutual and self induction, and find an expression for the whole energy in two circuits carrying currents.

Calculate the law of establishment of the current in a conductor when an electromotive force is applied to it.

8. Prove that the ratio of the electrostatic unit of electricity to the electromagnetic unit depends on the measure of a velocity and give a short description of any method by which the velocity may be determined.

9. Find the potential at any external point due to a thin magnetic shell in which the distribution of magnetism is lamellar. A current of one ampere flows through a coil of wire of 100 turns, find the number of *ergs* required to force a unit magnetic pole round any circuit embracing the coil once.

10. (1) A *watt* is the rate at which work is done by a current of one *ampere* working through one volt. Shew that it is nearly $\frac{1}{746}$ of a horse power. It is given that :—

$$\text{A volt} = 10^8 \text{ C. G. S. units.}$$
$$\text{An ohm} = 10^9 \quad ,, \qquad ,,$$
$$\text{1 lb.} = 453.6 \quad ,, \qquad ,,$$
$$\text{1 ft.} = 30.48 \quad ,, \qquad ,,$$
$$g = 981 \quad ,, \qquad ,,$$

A horse power $= 33000$ ft. lbs. per minute.

(2) Explain clearly the principle on which dynamos are constructed, defining the terms, armature, field magnets, and commutator. Give a short description of any dynamo. Find the horse power required to drive a dynamo feeding 100 sixteen candle power lamps arranged in series. The resistance of each lamp when hot is 150 *ohms*, and each lamp requires an E. M. F. of 100 volts. The internal resistance of the dynamo is negligible and its efficiency is 90 per cent.

PHYSICS.

THIRD PAPER.

A. W. WARD ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

(Not more than six questions out of the first eight and three out of the last five should be answered.)

1. How would you test the adjustments of a balance?
Give a full account of all the precautions you would take in determining accurately the density of hydrogen.

2. Describe fully the method of determining the specific heat of a liquid by the method of cooling.

3. How can the refractive index of a liquid be determined by means of a microscope?

4. Describe two methods of determining the rotation of the plane of polarisation of light. Shew how you would apply your method to determine the magnetic rotation of light.

5. How can the absolute measure of the current in a wire be determined, and shew how your method could be employed to verify the fundamental electro-magnetic law.

6. Describe fully the experiments you would make to determine Joule's equivalent by observation of the heat developed by a current in a wire.

7. Describe Carey Foster's method of comparing resistances.

8. Describe Mance's method of determining the internal resistance of a battery, and point out its defects. The theory of the method must be clearly proved.

9. What are the different kinds of exceptional phenomena to one or other of which any supposed exception to the known laws of nature can usually be referred. Illustrate your answer by particular cases.

10. Criticise Jevon's statements about :

(a) Inconceivability.

(b) The nature of the ether.

(c) Simplicity of Atomic weights.

11. Point out as fully as you can the Analogy and want of Analogy between bases of sound and light.

12. What are the four meanings of equality that Jevons says scientific men employ. What are the two tests of equality used by scientific men ?

13. Criticise the following passages from Jevons :—

(a) The nature of a ray of homogeneous light is strictly defined by its wave length.

(b) The weights of equal volumes of elementary gases at equal temperatures and pressures have the same ratio as their atomic weights.

(c) Can we imagine that a point moving along a perfectly straight line towards the west would ever get round to the east, and come back again? Yet this is what happens to the intersecting point of two straight lines in the same plane when one line revolves.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper.

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

W. N. Boutflower Esq., B.A., *Examiner.*

1. If $(a + a)(b + a)(c + a) = (a + \beta)(b + \beta)(c + \beta) = (a + \gamma)(b + \gamma)(c + \gamma)$, prove that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$.

2. Prove that when n is infinite the value of $\left(1+\dfrac{1}{n}\right)^n$ is $2 \cdot 718$ approximately. Find the co-efficient of x^{2n} in the expansion of $\left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)^2$.

3. Prove that if a quadratic surd be reduced to a continued fraction, the quotients after the first recur, and that the last recurring quotient is twice the first quotient.

Shew also that in any period the quotients equidistant from the beginning and the end, exclusive of the last, are equal.

4. Obtain an integral solution of the equation $11x - 14y = c$, and find the least positive integral values which x and y can have when $c = 5$.

5. Find the sum to n terms of the two series whose n^{th} terms are

$$\frac{n+2}{n(n+1)(n+3)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{n}{1+n^2+n^4}.$$

6. Assuming the truth of Demoivre's theorem express the cosine of an angle in a series of powers of its circular measure.

Shew that the series is convergent.

7. Expand $\tan^{-1} x$ in ascending powers of x.

Shew that $\log\left(a + b\sqrt{-1}\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}\log(a^2+b^2) + \sqrt{-1}\,\tan^{-1}\dfrac{b}{a}$.

8. Prove that $(1 + 2\cos\theta)\left(\cot\dfrac{\theta}{2} - 3\cot\dfrac{3\theta}{2}\right) = 4\sin\theta$,

and find the sum of n terms of the series.

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{1+2\cos\theta} + \frac{3\sin 3\theta}{1+2\cos 3\theta} + \frac{3^2 \sin 3^2\theta}{1+2\cos 3^2\theta} + \&c.$$

9. Prove that a root of the equation $f'(x) = 0$ lies between each adjacent pair of real roots of $f(x) = 0$.

Solve the equation $x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 = 0$ which has a pair of equal roots.

10. If a, β, γ be roots of the cubic $x^3 + px^2 + qx + \gamma = 0$, form the equation whose roots are $a\beta + \dfrac{2}{\gamma}, a\gamma + , \beta\gamma + \dfrac{2}{a}$.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND PAPER.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

1. If $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$, prove that

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$$

2. Find the limits when $x = 0$ of each of the functions.

$$\log_a (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \text{ and } \left\{ \log_a (x+a) \right\}^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

3. Deduce Lagrange's theorem on the limits of Tailor's theorem. What are the cases in which Tailor's theorem fails?

4. In the curve $(a^2 - 2ay)(3y^2 - x^2) = 2(x^4 - y^4)$ find the position of the asymtotes and also the direction of the tangents at the origin.

5. Prove that the envelope of the circles which pass through the centre of the ellipse $a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2$ and have their centres upon its circumference is the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 2\sqrt{a^2x^2 + b^2y^2}$.

6. Find the integrals of

$$x^{n-1} \log x, \quad \frac{x^2}{4x^4 + 3x^2 - 1}, \quad \frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

7. Find a formula for reducing the integral $\displaystyle\int \cos^n x\,dx$ when n

is an integer ; and modify the formula so as to give one for the reduc-

$$\text{tion of } \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x}$$

$$\text{Evaluate } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^7 x \cos^5 x \, dx$$

8. Find the two portions of area bounded by the straight line $y=c$ and the curves whose equations are

$$x^2+y^2=c^2 \text{ and } y^2+4x^2=4c^2.$$

9. Determine when the homogeneous equation $M dx + N dy$, in which M and N are functions of x and y, is made integrable by the

$$\text{factors } \frac{1}{Mx+Ny} \text{ and } \frac{1}{Mx-Ny}.$$

10. Solve the equations

$$(x^4+4x^2y^2-y^4)ydx+(x^4-4x^2y^2-y^4)xdy=0.$$

$$y^2-a^2\left\{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4\right\}=0.$$

11. Define a singular solution of a differential equation ; and show how such a solution when it exists can be derived from the differential equation.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD PAPER.

H. COX ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

Not more than ten questions are to be attempted.

1. Prove that the equation to the pair of tangents which can be drawn to conic—

$$ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0.$$

from the point (x, y) is

$$(ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c)(ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c)$$

$$= \left\{ (ax+by+g)x+(hx+by+f)\, y+(gx+fy+c) \right\}^2$$

(*b.*) Hence prove that the locus of the points of intersection of tangents at right angles is

$$(ab-h^2)(x^2+y^2)-2(hf+bg)x-2(gh-af)y+(a+b)c-f^2-g^2=0.$$

Interpret this equation.

2. Shew that in general one and only one conic can be drawn to pass through five given points. Shew that two parabolas and only only rectangular hyperbola can in general be drawn through four given points. Explain why there are exceptions in the latter case, and hence prove that every rectangular hyperbola which passes through the angular points of a triangle will also pass through its orthocentre.

3. Shew that the condition that the straight line $lx + my + n = 0$ should touch the conic —

$$ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$$

may be written —

$$Al^2+Bm^2+Cn^2+2Fmn+2Gnl+2Hlm=0$$

where A, B, C, F, G, H are the minors of the determinent

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & h, & g \\ h, & b, & f \\ g, & f, & c \end{vmatrix}$$

(*b.*) Hence find the locus of the centre of a conic which touches four given straight lines.

4. Prove Pascal's theorem.

5. Define anharmonic ratio. Prove that the anharmonic ratio of a pencil of rays drawn from a variable point on a conic to four fixed points is constant.

6. A chord of a conic is divided harmonically by any point on it and its point of intersection with the polar of that point.

7. Prove the following theorem (Carnot's Theorem) : —

If BC, CA, AB the sides of a triangle ABC meet a curve of the nth degree in $\left(a_1\ a_2\ \ldots\ldots a_n \right)\left(b_1\ b_2\ \ldots\ldots b_n \right)\left(c_1\ c_2\ \ldots\ldots c_n \right)$ respectively then—

$$\frac{Ba_1.\ Ba_2\ldots\ldots\ Ba_n}{a_1 C.a_2 C\ldots\ldots a_n C} \cdot \frac{Cb_1\ .\ Cb_2\ \ldots\ldots Cb_n}{b_1 A.\ b_2\ A\ldots\ldots b_n\ A} \cdot \frac{Ac_1.Ac_2\ \ldots\ldots Ac_n}{c_1\ B.\ c_2\ B\ldots\ldots c_n\ B} = (-1)n$$

(*b*.) Hence show that the three points of inflexion of a cubic lie on one straight line.

8. Distinguish between descriptive and matrical theorems. Give examples of each class. How many distinct kinds of geometry are there in which a measure of distance is possible ?

9. Considering a plane as the locus of points which satisfy the equation —

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

prove that the co-ordinates of any point on the plane passing through three points $\left(x_1\ y_1\ z_1 \right)\left(x_2\ y_2\ z_2 \right)\left(x_3\ y_3\ z_3 \right)$ may be witten in the form—

$$ax_1\ + \beta x_2\ \gamma x_3, \quad ay_1\ + \beta y_2\ + \gamma y_3, \quad az_1\ + \beta z_2\ + \gamma z_3 \ ,$$

where $a + \beta + \gamma = 1$.

What is the geometrical meaning of a, β, γ ?

10. Prove the following expression for the volume of a tetrahedron bounded by four given points.

$$6v = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 , & y_1 , & z_1 , & 1 \\ x_2 , & y_2 , & z_2 , & 1 \\ x_3 , & y_3 , & z_3 , & 1 \\ x_4 , & y_4 , & z_4 , & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

11. Define Plücker's co-ordinates of a straight line. What is the homogeneous relation between these co-ordinates ?

If $(l, m, n, \lambda, \mu, v)$ $(l, m', n', \lambda', \mu', v')$ be the co-ordinates of two straight lines, what is the meaning of—

$$l\lambda' + m\mu' + nv' + \lambda l' + \mu m' + vn' ?$$

12. Show how to find the circular sections of the ellipsoid—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

13. Prove that three quadrics confocal with a given quadric can be drawn through any given point and that these three quadrics cut one another at right angles.

14. Define Dupin's Indicatrix and shew by means of it that at every point on a surface there are two normal sections at right angles to one another for one of which the radius of curvature is a maximum and for the other a minimum.

15. Find the conditions for an umbilic

$$\frac{1 + p^2}{r} = \frac{pq}{s} = \frac{1 + q^2}{t}.$$

16. Explain the meaning in Grassmann's geometrical methods of the expressions, $aA + \beta B$, $aA - \beta B + \gamma C$, $aA + \beta B + \gamma C + \delta D$, B—A, AB, ABC, ABCD where A, B, C, D are points and a, β, γ, δ are numbers. Assuming the laws of multiplication find the expressions for the area of a triangle and the volume of a tetrahedron in areal and tetrahedral co-ordinates respectively.

MATHEMATICS.

FOURTH PAPER.

H. Cox Esq., M., A. *Examiner.*

Not more than ten questions are to be attempted.

1. Prove Leibnitz' Theorem that if forces represented in magnitude and direction by lOA, mOB, nOC, rOD, &c. act at a point their resultant will be represented in magnitude and direction by $(l + m + n + r + \text{&c.})$ OG where G is the centre of gravity of weights l, m, n, &c., placed at the points A, B, C, D, &c.

2. Hence prove that if $(a,\ \beta\ \ \gamma,\ \delta)\ (a'\ \beta'\ \gamma'\ \delta')$ be the tetrahedral co-ordinates of two 2 points P and Q, a force represented in direction and magnitude by PQ will be equivalent to forces

$(\beta\gamma'-\gamma\beta')$ BC, $(\gamma a - a\gamma)$CA, $(a\beta'-\beta a')$AB. $(\delta a'-\delta'a)$DA.
$(\delta\beta'-\delta'\beta)$DB, $(\delta\gamma'-\delta'\gamma)$DC where ABCD is the fundamental tetra-hedron.

Shew from this that any system of forces can be replaced by forces
$$\lambda\text{BC},\ \mu\text{CA},\ \nu\text{AB},\ l\text{DA},\ m\text{DB},\ n\text{DC},$$
and that the condition that the system should reduce to a single force is—

$$l\lambda + m\mu + n\nu = 0.$$

What is the relation of this reduction of a system of forces to the ordinary reduction to three forces and three couples ?

3. A string is stretched over a rough curve, prove that the relation between the tension at its ends is—

$$\text{T} = \text{TT}o e^{\mu\theta}$$

where θ is the angle between the two tangents.

4. A rigid body receives a small motion of translation and rotation whose components are $a,\ b,\ c,\ \theta_1,\ \theta_2,\ \theta_3$. Shew that the displacement of any point $x,\ y,\ z$ are given by

$$\delta x = a - y\theta_3 + z\theta_2$$

$$\delta y = b - z\theta_1 + x\theta_3$$

$$\delta z = e - x\theta_2 + y\theta_1$$

Hence assuming the equation of virtual work deduce the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body under the action of any forces.

5. Prove that the equation of the cylindroid, that is to say of the locus of the axes of all the screws that can be obtained by combining together two screws at right angles whose pitches are p and q is

$$z(x^2+y^2)-(q-p)xy=0.$$

6. Prove by Grassmann's or any other method, Möbius' theorem that when a system of forces is reduced to a pair of forces represented in magnitude and line of action by two straight lines the volume of the

tetrahedron formed by these lines is constant however the reduction is made.

Shew that the line of action of one of these forces can in general be chosen arbitrarily. Are there any exceptions?

7. Find the attraction of a uniform rod on any point.

8. Show that if $V = \displaystyle\int \int \int \frac{\rho\,dx\,dy\,dz}{r}$ where the integral is taken throughout the whole of the attracting, the components of force at any point are $\dfrac{dV}{dx}, \dfrac{dV}{dy}, \dfrac{dV}{dz}$. Hence shew that V is the work done in drawing a particle of unit mass from an infinite distance to its actual position.

9. Prove Green's Theorem—

$$\int \int \int U \left(\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} \right) dx\,dy\,dz$$

$$= \int \int \int U \frac{dV}{dn} ds - \int \int \int \left(\frac{dU}{dx}\frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{dU}{dy}\frac{dV}{dy} + \frac{dU}{dz}\frac{dV}{dz} \right) dx\,dy\,dz.$$

10. Find the accelerations of a moving particle along and perpendicular to the radius vector.

11. A particle moves in an ellipse under the action of a force tending to any fixed point. Prove that the force is proportional to the distance from the point directly and the cube of the distance from the polar inversely. Examine tne special cases when the point is the focus or the centre of the ellipse.

12. A simple pendulum swings backwards and forwards through an arc a on either side of the vertical. Find the time of a complete oscillation.

(a is not supposed to be a small quantity).

13. Find the moment of inertia of an ellipse about its major axis.

14. Determine the motion of a sphere rolling down a perfectly rough nclined plane.

15. Shew that the centre of oscillation and suspension of a compound pendulum are interchangeable.

MATHEMATICS.

FIFTH PAPER.

H. COX, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

Not more than ten questions are to be attempted.

1. A solid floating at rest in a homogeneous fluid is made to turn through a very small angle in a given vertical plane; to determine whether the fluid pressure will tend to restore it to its original position or not.

2. Explain the determination of heights by means of the barometer taking into account the variation of gravity at different distances from the earth's centre.

3. A flexible surface of any form is exposed to the action of fluid, shew that the relation between the pressure and tensions at any point is given by—

$$p = \frac{t}{q} + \frac{t'}{q'}.$$

4. Shew that an ellipsoid with three unequal axes is a possible form of equilibrium for a mass of revolving fluid, every portion of the mass being supposed to attract every other portion according to the law of inverse squares.

5. Prove that in any spherical triangle—

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

6. Prove that—

$$1 - \cos^2 a - \cos^2 b - \cos^2 c + 2 \cos a \cos b \cos c$$

$$= 4 \sin s \sin (s - a) \sin (s - b) \sin (s - c).$$

7. A small pencil of rays is refracted at a spherical surface, find the focus of the refracted rays.

8. Find the caustic by reflexion at a circle when the incident rays are parallel.

9. Describe Ramsden's eyepiece.

10. Describe Galileo's telescope sketching the course of the rays.

11. Find Cassini's formula for refraction on the supposition of a homogeneous atmosphere.

12. Explain the method of determining longitude by lunar distances.

13. How has the parallax of the moon been determined?

14. Give an account of some of the methods of determining the earth's density.

15. Describe the sextant, and how it is used.

16. When a body revolves in an orbit, subject to the action of forces tending to a fixed point, the areas, which it describes by radii drawn to the fixed centre of force are in one fixed plane and proportional to the times of describing them.

17. A body moves in the circumference of a circle, find the law of the centripetal force tending to any given point in the plane of the circle.

LL. B. EXAMINATION, 1893.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTION OF COURTS, &c.

Dwarka Nath Banerji, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, *Examiner.*

I.—Define and distinguish between moral and legal right.

II.—Define Universities Bonorum. Thing. Act and Jura in re-aliena, and give instances of the important species of Jura in re-aliena.

III.—Shew that the most obvious characteristic of Law is, that it is coercive.

IV.—What are the constituent elements of a contract according to Savigny; and shew in what respect has his analysis been criticised by Dr. Holland?

V.—Prove that the Law of Nations is but Private Law " writ large."

VI.—Shew what is crime as distinguished from immorality.

VII.—When is custom transformed into law; and state what is Austin's theory on the subject?

VIII.—When was the present existing Council of the Governor-General for making law established and under what authority? Give the extent of the powers of the Governor-General in Council to make laws.

IX.—Give a general outline of the system for the administration of justice established in the year 1793, and state what important alterations were made in it by Regulation V of 1831.

X.—When were the Courts of Small Causes first established; and state the extent of their subordination to the District Court?

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION.

W. K. PORTER, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

I.—State exactly what are the conditions necessary to make any suit or issue *res judicata* and explain the terms used in such statement.

II.—What, speaking generally, are the chief measures by which the Code of Civil Procedure endeavours to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of suits?

III.—Under what circumstances may a plaint be rejected, returned for amendment or amended?

IV.—What do you understand by "set-off"? Do you consider the provisions of section 111 of the Code of Civil Procedure as excluding the allowance by way of set-off of any claim which does not strictly fulfil the requirements of that section? Give reasons for your answer.

V.—Trace the steps by which execution of a decree may be effected when it is found that the judgment-debtor has no available property within the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree.

VI.—What reasons would you give for applying or not applying the provisions of Chapter VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (of the appearance of the parties and the consequence of non-appearance) to proceedings in execution of decrees?

VII.—What, if any, is the appropriate remedy for a person considering himself aggrieved by any of the following orders?

(a) An order directing him as a defaulting auction-pur-
chaser to make good a deficiency in price happen-
ing on a re-sale ;

(b) An order determining one of the questions provided
for by s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(c) An order allowing a plaintiff to withdraw his suit
with liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause
of action ;

(d) An order dismissing an appeal for default.

VIII.—Under what circumstances and in what manner can a Court
of Appeal take additional evidence.

IX.—What are the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877,
as to the pleading of limitation as a defence to a suit or an appeal, and
how have those provisions been judicially interpreted ?

X. - Give some account of the chief causes by which the running
of limitation may be (a) suspended, and (b) prolonged.

THE PENAL CODE AND THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

J. N. POGOSE, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

I.—What powers has a High Court as a Court of revision, which it
has not as a Court of Appeal ? State the procedure in a case where
the High Court, having revised an order of acquittal passed by a
Court of Session in appeal, has reversed it.

II.—Under what circumstances can a Criminal Court compel a
husband to pay a monthly allowance to his wife ; and what are those
circumstances which debar the right of a wife to maintenance ?

A Civil Court, subsequent to an order of a Criminal Court directing
the husband to pay maintenance to his wife, finds that the relation-
ship of husband and wife has ceased to exist. State the course open to
the quondam husband.

III.—When is it incumbent upon a Sessions Judge to submit a
case to the High Court ? What procedure is to be followed, and
what are the powers which the High Court may exercise upon such
submission ?

IV.—Up to what stage may a Court alter a charge ; and what is the procedure to be adopted on such alteration ? Draw a charge for giving false evidence on two contradictory statements on oath.

V.—What is the procedure to be adopted where the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings ?

VI.—What offences under the Penal Code may be compounded, and by whom ?

VII.—A commits house-breaking by night, and steals goods belonging to B. B fires while A is running away with the property,—

i.—Shooting him dead ;

ii.—Causing him grievous hurt ;

would both or either of these acts of B be justifiable under the right of private defence ? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII.—What is an essential ingredient to constitute an attempt to commit an offence ?

i.—A asks B, a child under 7, to put poison into C his father's food, but B does not do so ;

ii.—A intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession in good faith, believing it to be A's property.

Has A been guilty of abetment in both or either of these cases ? Give reasons for your answer.

IX.—What breaches of contract are punishable under the Penal Code ?

X.—Define forgery.

i.—May or may not a man's signature of his own name amount to forgery ;

ii.—May or may not the making of a false document in the name of a fictitious person amount to forgery ?

Give reasons briefly.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

Mir Akbar Husein, *Examiner*.

I.—(*a*) Enumerate the various descriptions of " Stridhan," (*b*) and state the course of succession to the estate of the woman, according to the Mitakshara.

Are the following property " Stridhan " over which a woman has absolute power ?

        (*c*). Property inherited from her husband or father ;

        (*d*). Separate acquisitions by purchase.

II.—A sonless member of a joint family dies leaving a brother, and a son of a pre-deceased brother. How does the fact affect the rights of the survivors—under the—

        (*a*) Law of Yajnavalkya ;

        (*b*) Law of Jimutavahana.

III.—What persons are excluded under the Hindu Law from the right to inheritance and partition ? To what extent has Act XXI of 1850 rendered inoperative the Hindu law on the subject ?

IV.—Define the terms " Sagotra, " " Sapindas, " " Bandhus " and " Samanodaka ". Are son's daughter's son and grandson's daughter's son, sapindas ?

V.—May a Hindu lawfully adopt—

        (*a*) The daughter's son ;

        (*b*) The sister's son ;

        (*c*) Maternal aunt's son ;

        (*d*) An only son.

VI.—Who are " residuaries " ? Do any of the sharers become residuaries also, and if so, in what cases ?

VII.—Divide the estate of a deceased Muhammadan among (1) Father, (2) Mother, and (3) Husband—

        (*a*) according to Sunni Law ;

        (*b*) according to Sheea Law.

VIII.—Define " Shaffa ' and explain the terms " Talabi Mawasihat, " " Talabi Takreer wa Ishhad " and " Talabi Khusumat."

IX.—A makes a registered will in favour of B, bequeathing one third of his immoveable property, but shortly before his death he bequeathes verbally the same property to C. Can C take the legacy as against B ? Give reasons for your answer.

X.—What is a " Wakf " ? A says (1) I make a wakf of this property for the support of such pilgrims as come to the city this year; (2) I make a wakf of this property for the support of my son and their offspring. Are these valid wakfs ? Give reasons for your answer.

EQUITY WITH REFERENCE TO TRUSTS, MORTGAGES AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.

A. H. S. REID ESQ., M. A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner*.

I.—(*a*) How is a trust of immovable property created ?

    (*b*) What degree of care must a trustee observe in dealing with trust property ?

II.—(*a*) Under what circumstances is a trustee who has committed breach of trust bound to pay interest ?

    (*b*) To what extent is a person, other than a trustee, who has profited by a breach of trust, liable ?

III.—To what extent can trust property be followed into the hands of a third person ?

IV.—Give an illustration (*a*) of resulting trust, (*b*) of a constructive trust which is not resulting trust.

V.—(*a*) Under what circumstances is a person interested in a share only of mortgaged property entitled to redeem his own share only on payment of part of the amount due on the mortgage ?

    (*b*) To what extent is a mortgagor in possession liable for waste ?

VI.—What are the right of mesne and puisne mortgagees against each other and against a prior mortgagee ?

VII.—(*a*) What is the rule of marshalling ?

    (*b*) What is tacking ? How far does it exist under the Transfer of Property Act ?

VIII.—In what cases is the mortgagee entitled to sue the mortgagor for the mortgage money?

IX.—(a) Under what circumstances can a person in possession of a specific article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, be compelled to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession?

    (b) When does a declaratory suit lie?

X.—What is the rule as to specific performance of a contract, of which one contracting party cannot perform the whole of his share?

THE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE, REVENUE, AND RENT, IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BRITISH RAJPUTANA.

R. WALL ESQ., M. A., LL. D., BAR.-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

I.—Specify the various processes by which an arrear of revenue may be recovered under Act XIX of 1873.

II.—Give the meaning of the term "*occupancy tenant*" as defined by Act XII of 1881.

III.—On what grounds can a tenant having right of occupancy in the North-Western Provinces, apply for an abatement of rent, which has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under Act XIX of 1873, or by an order under Act XII of 1881?

IV.—State briefly the provisions of the Land Revenue Act (Oudh) XVII of 1876, as amended up to date, regarding the arrest and imprisonment of defaulters for non-payment of Land Revenue.

V.—Can a Civil Court in Oudh entertain an application for perfect partition?

VI.—What must a claimant shew to entitle him to obtain a Sub-Settlement under the Oudh Sub-Settlement Act XXVI of 1866?

VII.—When a taluqdar has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property under section 12 of the Oudh Taluqdar's Relief Act XXIV of 1870, how does this restoration affect the taluqdar's debts and liabilities previously barred by section 8 of that Act?

VIII. – Give the meaning of the term "*under proprietor*," as defined by the Oudh Rent Act XXVII of 1886.

IX.— What redress may a Court award under Act XXII of 1886, to a tenant who institutes a suit under that Act, to recover compensation for the illegal enforcement of payment of a sum in excess of the rent legally claimable?

X. — What is the meaning of the term "*malik makhuza*," and of the term "*patel*," as defined by the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act XVIII of 1881 ?

XI.— Give the meaning of the term "Bhúm," and "Bhúmiá," as used in Regulation II of 1877 ?

XII.— What are the general rules prescribed by Regulation XI of 1825, for the determination of claims and disputes relative to lands gained by alluvion of a river, in cases where there is no local usage for determining such claims ?

THE LAW RELATING TO CONTRACTS, TRANSFER AND LEASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, REGISTRATION, SUCCESSION AND TORTS.

BABU DURGA CHARAN BANERJI, B. A,, *Examiner.*

I.—(a) Define "Consideration, " " Fraud, " " Misrepresentation," " Novation, " " Bailment " and " Pledge."

    (b) Distinguish between " a contract of indemnity " and " a contract of guarantee," and illustrate the distinction.

II. — (a) Under what circumstances would an agreement made without consideration be valid ?

    (b) What is the rule of law as to agreements in restraint of trade, and what are the exceptions to such rule ?

    (c) Would an agreement by a party at the hearing of his case before the District Judge that if the court restricted its judgment to one particular issue he would not appeal to the High Court be a good agreement in law.

III.—(a) B, a propeietor of an indigo factory, enters into an agreement with his managing partner C under a registered instrument whereby C is authorized to do all acts neces-

sary for carrying on the partnership business—but he is expressly prohibited from borrowing money for the use of the factory without the consent of B. C raises a loan as manager of the factory from D without B's consent. Discuss the respective liabilities of B and C for D's claim.

(*b*) In what cases would a surety be discharged from his liability for the principal debtor's obligation?

IV.—(*a*) When is a lease of immovable property determined after notice, and when without notice? Are there any leases which are governed by the Transfer of Property Act?

(*b*) Distinguish between a *lease* and a *license to use.*

V.—(*a*) Explain and illustrate the principle of marshalling of securities.

(*b*) Does the violation of a condition in a mortgage-deed restraining the mortgagor from transferring his interests in the mortgaged property give a right of suit to the mortgagee—give reasons for your answer.

VI.—(*a*) A makes usufructuary mortgage of his property to B under an instrument dated 1st January 1880, whereby B is to hold possession of the property in lieu of interest and the property is redeemable after 1st January, 1890, on payment of the principal money. A subsequently makes a simple mortgage of the same property to C under an instrument dated 1st January, 1885. C seeks to recover his money by enforcing his mortgage on 1st January 1888. What are the rights and liabilities of C as against B?

(*b*) In what cases may a mortgagee sue for the mortgage-money, and can a mortgagee by conditional sale institute a suit for sale?

VII.—What is an actionable claim? What are the conditions necessary to give validity to the transfer of actionable claims? Are negotiable instruments transferable under the same conditions as actionable claims?

VIII.—(*a*) Is the registration of the following documents compulsory or optional—give reasons for your answer:—

(1) Receipt for Rs. 200 acknowledging part payment of a mortgage-debt.

(2) Agreement to execute a sale-deed of a house for Rs. 5,000 on the passing of a decree by the High Court.

(3) Sale certificate granted by a Civil Court to an auction-purchaser.

(4) Award relating to immovable property of the value of more than Rs. 100.

(5) A deed assigning a decree for sale of hypothecated property of the value of Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) Explain the procedure for securing registration of documents where the Sub-Registrar refuses to register on the ground of denial of execution.

IX. —(*a*) What is the procedure for the execution of unprivileged wills? What is the difference between privileged and unprivileged wills?

(*b*) Explain and illustrate the distinction between " specific legacy" and " demonstrative legacy."

(*c*) A dies intestate leaving a widow, two sons, and three grandsons through a deceased son. How would the estate of A be divided under the Indian Succession Act?

X. —Describe briefly the procedure relating to the grant of letters of administration by a District Judge.

XI. —(*a*) Discuss briefly the master's civil responsibility for the acts of his servants in cases of injuries caused to a third person, and injuries caused by a servant to a fellow-servant.

(*b*) Distinguish between *slander* and *libel*. What are the essentials necessary for maintaining an action for defamation?

XII. —(*a*) A Magistrate illegally issued a warrant for the arrest of a landowner in a case in which a summons should have issued, and the landowner is arrested and detained in custody. It is also subsequently found out that through the negligence of the Magistrate process was issued to the landowner when it should have been issued to a different person altogether. Would an action for damages be maintainable against the Magis-

trate for the injury caused to the landowner by his wrongful arrest and confinement?

(*b*) What is contributory negligence? Where is contributory negligence no excuse for a tortuous act?

(*c*) Two brothers A and B sold, as their own, property belonging to themselves and to three minor brothers—the minors on coming of age sued for and recovered their property from the purchasers. Could the purchasers recover damages from their vendors A and B?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

MAULAVI ABDUL MAJID, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

I.—State how entries in books of account are relevant.

(*b*) A sues B for Rs. 100 and shews entries in his account books which shew that B is indebted to him to that amount. Are such entries relevant? Are they sufficient without any other evidence to prove the debt?

II.—(*a*) What evidence should be given when a statement which is to be proved forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers?

(*b*) Is a decree for rent admissible in evidence against a defendant to prove the rate of rent he was liable to pay, although the decree has not been executed for three years and has therefore become time-barred under the Law of Limitation? Give reasons.

III.—(*a*) A was sued for Rs. 1,000 damages. B was examined as a witness in this suit with reference to the questions at issue between the parties to the suit. C, the defendant in the abovementioned suit, brings a suit against D for damages to the amount of Rs. 1,000. Is the deposition given by B in the former suit admissible in evidence in the second suit?

(*b*) Is hearsay evidence admissible in cases in which the questions at issue are, for instance, those of pedigree, death, marriage, legitimacy and lunacy?

IV.—(*a*) Define, "Court," "Fact," "Facts in issue," "Document," "Evidence," "Proved," "Disproved," "Not proved," "May

presume," "Shall presume" and "Conclusive proof."

(*b*) Define, "Primary Evidence" and "Secondary Evidence." How is a document to be proved?

(*c*) A sues on a bond dated 5th June, 1892, which was registered on the same date. A who had the bond with him has lost it. Can he sue for the money due on the said bond on a copy of the said bond obtained from the office of the Registrar where the bond was registered?

Under what circumstances can A do so?

Can A in the above-mentioned case prove his claim by other evidence also? If he can then by what and by which kind of evidence?

V.—(*a*) State which facts are to be judicially noticed by the Court.

State which facts need not be proved.

(*b*) Define estoppel.

A, a Hindu widow, executes a bond in favor of B, a creditor, in which she hypothecates a village called Aonla which belonged to her husband. C, the next reversioner, signs the said bond as a witness. Can C afterwards sue to set aside the said bond? Can D and E the reversioners after C sue to set aside the bond?

VI.—Define plaint. How is to be drawn? How is to be signed and verified? A signs a plaint but verifies it to this effect—" I declare that the contents of this plaint are true to my knowledge." Is this a good verification according to law? What documents are to be put in Court with plaint?

VII.—Define written statement. How many times and when can a defendant put in written statements in Court? Can a plaintiff also tender a written statement, and under what circumstances?

VIII.—What should a memorandum of appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure contain? Can a plea which has not been entered in the memorandum of appeal be allowed to be urged afterwards by the appellant, and on what principle?

IX.—When an accused person pleads guilty to a charge can he appeal against the sentence passed against him? If he can, then to what extent? A, an accused person, has been fined Rs. 50. Can he appeal against this order? A has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to be

imprisoned for fifteen days and he has also been ordered by the said Court to pay a fine of Rs. 25. Can he appeal against the order?

Are the orders of a Magistrate in summary trials open to appeal? If they are, then under what circumstances? Can an appeal in any case lie on a question of law only, and not on a question of fact under the Code of Criminal Procedure?

X.—Pending an appeal by a convicted person, can the sentence passed against him by the lower Court be suspended by the appellate Court?

On which principle are the powers of revision exercised by the Criminal Courts possessing such powers? What is the difference between an appeal and a revision under the Code of Criminal Procedure?

(*b*) Draw charges against persons accused of offences of Theft, Murder and Criminal Breach of Trust respectively.

XII.
LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.
BACHELOR OF ARTS *.
A. COURSE,
In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. C. Mukarji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzal Husain	Ditto.
Bans Gopal	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das	Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal	Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikar Mallik ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dwarka Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff ...	Ditto.
10 Gurucharan Das ...	Ditto.
Gurudayal Rai	Teacher.
Hira Lal Singh	Benares College.
Jagadindra Chandra Sen ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi ...	Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukopadhya	Teacher.
Owadh Behari Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Pirbhu Dayal	Ditto.
20 Parbodha Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto.
Prem Behari	Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chagtoi ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Ghose ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pandit ...	Ditto.
Syed Mustafa	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo, Isaac	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ashutosh Bandhopadhya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Atul Chandra Chakravarti ...	Teacher.

---

* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

Bhola Datt Pande   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Bipin Behari Banerji   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan   Ditto.
Rajkrishna Bhattacharji   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Sarup   ...   ...   M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Gangopadhya   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
40 Siddha Gopal Singh   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
Tulsi Dayal Varma   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg   ...   Bareilly College.
Amrit Lal Sil   ...   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ashutosh Ghose   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
Sheoraj Bali Mathur   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Bandopadhya...   Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
49 Saroda Charan Chakravarti ...   Ditto.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil ...   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dev, M. A. ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Mohan De, B.A.   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
Sheo Charn Lal, B.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Banerji, B.A. ...   Agra College.
Gokul Prashad, M.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A.   Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sri Ram, B.A. ...   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Brij Nandan Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Bishan Lal Sarma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2. Gulab Chand Dhadda ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. Bhuvan Mohan Bandopadhya Teacher.
2. Suresh Chandra Roy ... Ditto.
3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe ... Private Candidate.
4. Liladhar Joshi ... ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5. Asha Ram ... ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha ... Canning College, Lucknow.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Amrit Lal Sil ... ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhya. Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal ... ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad ... Queen's College, Benares.

Bhura Mal	Agra College.
Bose, A. L.	Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto.
Emile, C. H. Ashley ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalipado Moittra ...	Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mirza Muhammad Askari ...	Ditto.
Murali Dhar Nagar ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das ...	Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawani Prasad Varma ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Harish Ch. Chattopadhya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Sirhindi ...	Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara ...	Agra College.
Man Mohan Goshal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhargava ...	Agra College.
Radha Mohan	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sambhu Nath Tandan ...	Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal ...	Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhupadhya,	Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik ...	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D. ...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joti Parsad Bajal ...	Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhil ...	Agra College.
Suraj Prakash	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava ...   Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal   ...   ...   Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhya,   Agra College.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha   ...   Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash ...   ...   Teacher.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A.   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A.   ...   Agra College.

THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit B.A. ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.   Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A. ...   Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotriya Krishna Swarup, B.A. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A.   ...   Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.   Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.   ...   Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.   ...   Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhaya, Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ambika Prasad Dikshit	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	Teacher.
F. Dukoff Gordon	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mohan Lal Sandal	...	Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen	...	Teacher.
Issac Angelo	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
C. H. Linton	...	Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandit Suraj Prakash	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.
A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Badri Prasada	...	Agra College.
Bassanta Kumar Mukarji	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanada Sinha	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal ...	...	Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)		Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia	...	Teacher.
Devi Das ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava	...	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad ...	...	Agra College.
Gosain Das Datt ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Govind Prasad ...	...	Bareilly College.
Gursaran Das ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Har Narain Das ...	...	Ditto.
Har Prasad ...	...	Agra College.
Hari Kesab Sanyal	...	Teacher.
Hari Narain ...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Hoti Prasad ...	...	Agra College.
Iftikhar Husain ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Ikbal Krishana Dar	Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jaggan Nath Prasad Dikshit,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt....	Agra College.
Jugal Kishore Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kailas Nath Kunzru	Agra College.
Kalipada Sircar ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kashi Dayal Tripathi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kashi Krishna Narayan	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lakshmi Chand Dave	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhoban Das ...	Agra College.
Mahadeva Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Muhammad Khan Sambul	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Mangli Prasad Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava	Agra College.
Mukh Ram	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Narsinha Sahai ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Piarey Lal	Agra College.
Salig Ram	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sangam Lal Kapur	Agra College.
Sanjiban Gangopadhaṣay	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Shaikh Bahadur Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Siva Sahai	Canning College, Lucknow.
Siraj Ahmad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Alay Hasan	Agra College.
Syed Baqar Husain	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali	Ditto.
Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Hasan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Veny Madhava Lal	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Abdus Sami	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad...	Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt ...	Bareilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal	Ditto.
Chandu Lal Bhargava	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra	Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal	Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad	Teacher.
Gopal Das Mukarji	Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahihwala	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Jadu Nath Mittra	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin	Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad	L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kamtar	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Kanai Lal De	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Lal Behari	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram	...	Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan	...	Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan	...	Agra College.
Raghubir Saran	...	Ditto.
RamPrasad	...	Ditto.
Ram Swarup	...	Ditto.
Sarju Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shafi Ahmad Khan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh	...	Agra College.
Syed Ali Sajjad	...	Canning College, Lucknow,
Visheswar Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadh-ya.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Das	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bipin Chandra Chattopadhya,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din	...	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Sircar	...	Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Guru Charan	...	Agra College.
Indra Sahai	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nand Lal Chandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Das	...	Ditto.
Ramdulare Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Sahib Dayal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sushil Chandra Banerji	...	Agra College.
Usuf Ali, Mirza ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi	...	Bareilly College.

34

SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Promoth Kumar Bose	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Bans Gopal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Ishaq, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Shankar Prasad	... ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Hoti Prasad, B.A. ...	...	Agra College.
Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhya, M.A. ...	Jabalpur College.
Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Gurcharan Das, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hou'ble Justice D. Straight, Judge, Barrister-at-Law.	High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1892.
MASTER OF ARTS.
In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.
FIRST DIVISION.
Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	...	Teacher.
Janki Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Purna Nand Sen ...	...	Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra ...	...	Ditto.
Ram Newas Prohit...	...	Ditto.
Kirpa Shankar ...	...	Agra College.
Harish Chandra Chattopadhya...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
8 Amba Lal ...	...	Private Candidate.

THIRD DIVISION.

Murali Dhar Nagar	...	Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Teacher.

Frederick George Housden ... Teacher.
Banarsi Das ... ... Private Candidate.
6 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa ... Agra College.

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha ... ... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan ... Teacher.

IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Jeoti Parasad Bejl (Chemistry) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Phs.) Agra College.

Avadh Behari Lal (Chemistry) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad ... ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ghana Nand Joshi ... Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhav Rao Kher ... Ditto.
Murli Dhar Agnihotri ... Bareilly College.
6 Nisar Ali ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid ... ... Bareilly College.
Abdul Latif Khan ... Ditto.
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri ... London Mission College, Benares.
Anand Swarup ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Anthony, Stanley E. ... Agra College.
Baijnath Misra ... Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Bishamber Nath Tondon ... Agra College.
Braj Gopal Nandi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Bukhtawar Lal ... Agra College.
Charan Chandra Rai ... Canning College.
Damodar Rao ... ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Dhanpat Rai ... ... Agra College.
Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak... Canning College, Lucknow.

Dularey Lal	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dwarka Nath... ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ellis, George James ...	Ditto.
Ganeshi Lal	Agra College.
Ghazanfar Ali ...	Teacher.
20 Ghose, Joseph J. ...	Agra College.
Hafiz Dil Ahmed ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Iqbal Narayan Bakhshi ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Janki Prasad Varma ...	Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma ...	Ditto.
Joti Parshad ...	Agra College.
Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto.
30 Kandhji Sahai Varma ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kesho Rai Tondon ...	Agra College.
Krishna Chandra Banerji ...	Teacher.
Kushal Pal Sinha ...	Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankantesh Par-	
naik ...	Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madho Lal	Ditto.
Madho Sinha	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Mahadev Sinha... ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	Canning College, Lucknow.
Maharaj Narayan Hangal Pt.	Ditto.
40 Mangal Prasad Misra ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Ibrahim ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Raya ...	Ditto.
Moin-ud-din Ahmad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Amanul Haq ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan,	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Latif ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Yakub Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Nazir Ahmad ...	Ditto.
50 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nur Bakhsh	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Onkar Singh Kunwar ...	Agra College.
Raghu Nath Sahai ...	Canning College.
Ram Narayan Hakchar ...	Agra College.
Ram Narayan Kakkar ...	Ditto.
Randhir Sinha ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
S. Raza Ali R. M. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Sajjad Husain ...	Teacher.
Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Queen's College, Benares.
60 Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Sham Narayan Balya ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shambhu Narayan ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shambhu Nath Sukla ... Queen's College, Benares.
Shankar Dayal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sheo Lal ... ... Agra College.
Shiv Baran Sinha ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Sita Ram ... ... Canning College.
Sayyid Abdul Hasan ... Agra College.
Tarak Nath Ganguli ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
70 Tika Ram Gupta ... Agra College.
Udey Ram ... ... Ditto.
Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha Queen's College, Benares.
73 Visweswar Prasad ... London Mission College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ali Naki ... ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Avadh Behari Lal ... Agra College.
Bahadur Lal ... Queen's College, Benares.
Bhagwati Prasad Katara... Agra College.
Bisvesvar Nath Misra ... Mahararja's College, Jeypur.
Dhani Ram L. ... ... Teacher.
Ganga Charan Nigam ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Harihar Sahai Verma ... Bareilly College.
Jai Gopal ... ... Ditto.
10 Kanhaiya Lal, I. ... Agra College.
Kalka Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lachmi Narain Verma ... Bareilly College.
Ladli Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lila Nand Joshi ... Ditto.
Mahmud Ali ... ... M.-A.-O. College, Aligarh
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das ... ... Bareilly College.
Sant Baksh ... ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shiva Raj Bali ... Canning College, Lucknow.
20 Shiva Shankar Lal, I. ... Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant ... Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghubir Prasad Verma... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji Agra College.
Ajgar Singh, Thakur ... Ditto.

Balmokand ...	...	Agra College.
Bimal Chandra Ghose	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup	...	Ditto.
Brij Basi Lal Verma	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram ...	...	Bareilly College.
Shafi S. M. ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13 Shyam Lal ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Hem Chandra Chatterji	...	Ditto.
3 Kailas Chandra Mallik	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

Madhab Rao Kher	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Raghubir Prasad Verma ...		Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Amanul Haq ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A....   Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A.	...	Queen's College. Benares.
{ Devendra Nath Ohdedar...		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
{ Gainden Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Aditya Prasad, B.A.	...	Ditto.
{ Mithan Lal Bhargava B.A.		Agra College, Agra.
{ Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A....		Ditto.

Dhani Ram, B.A.   ...   M.,A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A.B.L.   Canning College, Lucknow.
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rahmat-ullah   Ditto.
Abhoy Podo Bose, B. A.   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A.   Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama   Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishambar N. Tondon, B.A.   Agra College, Agra.
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A.   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A.   ...   Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A....   Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A.   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arun Chandra Roy   ...   M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Lokman Das   ...   Agra College, Agra.
Baij Nath Sinha   ...   Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edward White, Esq., C.S.   Director of Public Instruction,
                              N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

9   Surendra Nath Sen   ...   Canning College, Lucknow.
24   Lakshmi Chand Dave ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

10   Ganga Prasad   ...   Agra College.
4   Shorat Chakerbatti   ...   Private Candidate.
6   Sanjiban Gangopadhay...   Ditto.
28   Devendra Nath Sen   ...   Ditto.
27   Siraj Ahmad   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7   Shiva Sahai   ...   Teacher.
13   Sangam Lal Kapur   ...   Agra College.
10   23   Gosain Das Datta   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

3   Kanhya Lal Guru   ...   Private Candidate.

Roll No.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

1   Mahadeva Prasad   ...   Private Candidate.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

21   Mohd. Aman-ul Haqq ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

14   Shanker Lal   ...   Assistant Professor.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

16   Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt.   Canning College, Lucknow.
19   Durjan Lal   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
18   Dhanesh Prasad   ...   Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

17   Aubinash Ch. Bandopadhya,   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

20   Raghubir Prasad Varma,   Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

20   15   Guru Charan   ...   Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

180   Charu Chandra Biswas ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
182   Jwala Prasad   ...   Ditto.
28   Kuhshi Muhammad   ...   M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
82   Muhammad Khalil Syed,   Queen's College, Benares.
5   56   Narayan Prasad Ashthana,   Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

27   Abdul Kadir   ...   M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
143   Abdul Wahab   ...   Muir Central College, Allahabad.
26   Abdus Salam   ...   M A.-O. College, Aligarh.

Roll No.

	144	Abul M.Md. Ataur-Rahman		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	23	Alaul Hasan	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	95	Babu Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	96	Badri Narain Misra	...	Canning College. Lucknow
	192	Baij Nath	...	Bareilly College.
	146	Baldeo Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	171	Balgobind Sukul	...	Ditto.
	19	Bal Mokand	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	70	Balram Upasani	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	39	Bankey Bihari Lal	...	Agra College.
	172	Bene Madhab Ghosh	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	178	Bhagwat Prasad	...	Ditto.
	179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose	...	Ditto.
	40	Beni Prasad	...	Agra College.
	101	Bhagwat Sahai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	41	Bishambar Nath	...	Agra College.
20	149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava,		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	105	Bisheshwar Dayal Tewari,		Canning College, Lucknow.
	21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	150	Debi Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	20	Devanath Sahay	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	10	Din Dayal	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal	...	Bareilly College.
	33	Ghulam-us Suqlaim	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	151	Gokal Chand	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	137	Gopi Nath Sen		Canning College, Lucknow.
30	44	Gulzari Lal Chaube	...	Agra College.
	24	Hamid Ali Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	118	Harihar Nath Muttoo Pt.,		Canning College, Lucknow.
	13	Jagan Nath	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	153	Jagdish Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	47	Jaukey P. Chatturvedi	...	Agra College.
	45	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali	...	Ditto.
	156	Kedar Nath	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee,		Ditto.
	157	Kunj Behari		Ditto.
40	48	Lachman Sarup	...	Agra College.
	49	Lakshmi Chand	...	Ditto.
	195	Mahabeer Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
	14	Makhan Lal Bhargava	...	Maharaja's College Jeypur.
	78	Manmohan Datt	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	185	Manmohan Sanyal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	52	Manohar Das Chaubay	...	Agra College.
	109	Mohan Lal Tewari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	110	Moti Lal Chattopadhay,		Ditto.

Roll No.

	80	Mohd. Abdussami, Kazimi	Queen's College, Benares.
50	81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg.	Ditto.
	53	Mukand Lal ...	Agra College.
	54	Munna Lal Misra. ...	Ditto.
	111	Murli Dhar ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	15	Nand Kishore ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	186	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	116	Nitya Nand Chube ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	167	Partap Singh ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	123	Permeshwari Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	58	Piaray Lal ...	Agra College.
60	85	Prasiddha Narayan Singh,	Queen's College, Benares.
	86	Priya Nath Datta ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	34	Pyare Lal Katara ...	M. A. O, College, Aligarh,
	88	Radhey Charan ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	169	Radhey Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad,
	59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri,	Agra College.
	126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
	60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji...	Agra College.
	22	Ram Charan ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	127	Ram Gopal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
70	91	Saprey Somnath Sitaram	Queen's College, Benares.
	62	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Agra College.
	130	Shiva Dulare Sukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt.	Bareilly College.
	133	Surendra C. Rai Chaudhri	Canning College, Lucknow.
	140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	35	Sayyid Wazir Hasan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	18	Tiramushi B. Ramcharya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	201	Umrao Singh ...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

	138	Abdul Gafur ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	98	Bankey Behari Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	99	Bansi Dhar ...	Ditto.
	72	Gaur Mohan De ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	11	Gopal C. Mukhopadhayay	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	106	Gur Dayal Tewari ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	46	Hem Chandra ...	Agra College.
	107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi	Canning College, Lucknow.
	154	Jogal Kishore Khunna...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	74	Jogesh Chandra Chaterji	Queen's College, Benares.
	183	Kali B.Bhatacharya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	160	Matadin Lal Varma ...	Ditto.
	25	Mazharul Haq ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Roll No.

	79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri	Queen's College, Benares.
	112	M. Anwarul Hasan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	113	Muhammad Habib Ullah	Ditto.
	114	Muhammad Nurul Hasan	Ditto.
	115	Muhammad Nur ...	Ditto.
	164	Mul Chand ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20	190	Nishi Nath Chatterji ...	Ditto.
	57	Pahlad Das Tondon ...	Agra College.
	16	Panna Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	168	Prayag Das ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	124	Prayag Dutt ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	125	Raghunath Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	1	Ram Dayal Srivastava ...	Teacher.
	199	Ram Sarupa Varma ...	Bareilly College.
	128	Ram Snehi Seth ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
30	92	Sarada Sahay ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	200	Sayam Sunder Lal ...	Bareilly College.
32	135	Upendra Nath Mukerji	Canning College, Lucknow.

B. COURSE,

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

	30	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	33	Bose, Edgar ...	Ditto.
3	19	Ram Chandra ...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

	2	Ajit Prashad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	31	Akshaya Kumar Datta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	23	Anadi Kumar Mukerjee	Queen's College, Benares.
	24	Babu Nandan Lal ...	Ditto.
	40	Bijoy Kumar Datta ...	Muir Central College. Allahabad.
	3	Brinda Ban ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	32	Debendra Nath Pal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	34	Har Narayan ...	Ditto.
	14	Jagat Narain ...	Agra College.
10	28	Lakhsmi Chand ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	17	Lekh Raj Singh ...	Agra College.
	4	Mohan Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	42	Rashik Lal Mittra ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	21	Sham Lal Gargya ...	Agra College.
15	44	Syed Abu Talib ...	M. A-O. College, Aligarh.

Roll No.

<div style="text-align:center">THIRD DIVISION.</div>

	36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji ...	Ditto.
	5	Murari Lal Bhargava ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	6	Rampat Ram ...	Ditto.
	20	Ram Sarup ...	Agra College,
	11	Sada Shiva Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	9	Siddheswar Bandopadhya	Ditto.
8	10	Syed Zohur Ahmed ...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

	54	Munna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
	56	Narayan Pd. Ashthana...	Ditto.
	19	Ram Chandra (B. Course)	Ditto.
	10	Deen Dayal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
	28	Khushi Muhammad ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	182	Jwala Prasad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

	28	Khushi Muhammad ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2	80	Mohd. Kazimi Abdussami	Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1	30	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

<div style="text-align:center">FIRST CLASS.</div>

Roll No.

37	1	Haribans Sahai, B.A....	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
28	2	Roop Narain ..	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
19	3	Tikaram Gupta, B.A....	Agra College, Agra.
29	4	Anand Swarup, B. A....	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
71	5	Salig Ram, B. A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
20	6	Kesheo B Vyavahare, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
27	7	Kanhaiya Lal ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
5	8	Har Prasad Bhargava...	Agra College, Agra.

<div style="text-align:center">SECOND CLASS.</div>

68	1	Maharajnarain Hangal,B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
30	2	Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
72	3	Shankar Dayal, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	4	Girdhari Lal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	5	Joti Prasad, B.A. ...	Agra College, Agra.
48	6	Prabhu Dayal, M.A ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
66	7	Ishwari P. Kshatri, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.

57	8	Baidya Nath Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
49	9	Salig Ram Dube, B.A ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
31	10	Bhagwan Das Bhargava	Ditto.
4	11	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.	Agra College, Agra.
23	12	Badr-ul-Hasan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
59	13	Habib-ullah Kadirbhai M. B.A. ...	Government College, Jabalpore.
8	14	Lakshmi Chand, B.A. ...	Agra College, Agra.
21	15	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava...	St. John's College, Agra.
18	16	Sushil Ch. Banerji,B.A....	Agra College, Agra.
14	17	Raghobir Saran, B.A. ...	Ditto.
39	18	Jagannath Pd Dikshit,B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
70	19 {	Rasamay Sinha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
73		Shiva Sahai, M.A ...	Ditto.
36	21	Har Gopal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
11	22	Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A.	Agra College, Agra.
15	23	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, B.A.	Ditto.
41	24	Jogendra N. Mukerji,B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
61	25	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu	Government College, Jabalpore.
13	26	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College, Agra.
10	27	Madhoban Das, B.A. ...	Ditto.
43	28	Ladli Prasad, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., LL.B., Kt., Q. C.,   Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1894.

MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

22	Ghana Nand Joshi	...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
11	Munna Lal Misra	...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

14	Charu Chandra Roy	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Narayan Prasad Ashtana	...	Agra College.
19	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya.		Queen's College, Benares.
4	Anthony, Stanley E.	...	Teacher.
21	Deen Dayal ...	...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
13	Udey Ram ...	...	Agra College.
5	Ram Chandra...	...	Teacher.
10	Kesho Rai Tendon	...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

8	Joti Prasad ...	...	Agra College.
23	Haribans Sahai	...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
1	Rajendra Nath Sen	...	Teacher
18	Ananda Kunwar Chaudhri ...		Queen's College, Benares.
9	Jwala Prasad ...	...	Agra College.
24	Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi ...		Muir C. College, Allahabad.
3	Kanai Lal De ...	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

27	Hari Prasad Vidyant	...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

28	Jugul Kishore Singh	...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
29	Bimal Chandra Ghose	...	Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

31   Mata Prasad   ...   ...   Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

30   Shyam Lal   ...   ...   Muir C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

32   Abdul Karim Khan   ...   Muir C. College, Allahabad.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

34   Sajjad Husain   ...   ...   Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

36   Nizam-ud-din Ahmad   ...   Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37   Parsuram Narayan Patankar ...   Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

A COURSE.

Roll No.				Passed in Division.
1	Bahadur Ali	Teacher	...	II
2	Mahabir Prasad I	Ditto	...	II
5	Upendra N. Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	...	III
6	Pt. Chhabi Nath Misra ...	Ditto	...	II
7	Mahadeo Prasad	... Christian C. Lucknow,		II
8	Nathaniel Jordon	Ditto	...	II
9	Pandit Ram Chandra Dar ...	Ditto	...	II
10	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's C. Agra ...		I
12	Mahendra Nath Gangoly ...	Ditto	...	II
13	Khogindro Nath Banerji ...	D.tto	...	III
15	Durga Prasad .	Ditto	...	II
16	Anthony, David Bachmann ...	Agra College	...	II

Roll No.

<div align="right">Passed in
Division.</div>

	17	Barendra Nath Dutt	...	Agra College ...	I
	18	Behari Lal Bhargava	...	Ditto ...	II
	19	Bhola Nath Seth	...	Ditto ...	II
	20	Brij Behari Lal...	...	Ditto ...	II
	21	Burway, Mukand Wamanrao	...	Ditto ...	II
	22	Chhotey Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	24	Debi Prasad Mathur	...	Ditto ...	II
20	25	Dhanprakash Agarwal	...	Ditto ...	II
	26	Ghasi Ram	...	Ditto ...	I
	28	Gopi Nath ...	...	Ditto ...	I
	29	Hari Har Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	I
	30	Harishankar Chaturvedi	...	Ditto ...	II
	31	Jagannath Raoji Tullu	...	Ditto ...	II
	32	Jotindro Mohan Bose	...	Ditto ...	II
	33	Kharagjit Misra	...	Ditto ...	II
	34	Lakshmi Sahai...	...	Ditto ...	III
	36	Mukta Prasad Varma	...	Ditto ..	II
30	38	Nand Kishore ..	...	Ditto ...	II
	39	Narayan Das ...	...	Ditto ...	I
	40	Pandit Niddha Lal Dube	...	Ditto ...	II
	41	Raghbar Dayal Gupta	...	Ditto ...	III
	44	Ram Chandra Saksena	...	Ditto ...	II
	45	Ramkrishna L. Shrikhande,		Ditto ...	II
	46	Reoti Saran Gupta	...	Ditto ...	II
	47	Raghbir Saran Bhargava	...	Ditto ...	II
	48	T. M. Satakopacharya	...	Ditto ...	II
	50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava		Ditto ...	II
40	52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit,		Ditto ...	I
	54	Idris Ahmad ..	...	Maharaja's C. Jeypur ...	I
	56	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	57	Phow Lal Sri Mali	...	Ditto ...	II
	58	Radha Mahan Mathur	...	Ditto ...	II
	62	Shiva Prasad ...	...	Govt. C. Jabalpore ...	III
	63	Raja Ram Upadyay	...	Muir C. C. Allahabad	III
	65	Partap Narayan	...	Ditto ...	II
	66	Saiyad Ahmad Hasan	...	Ditto ...	II
	68	Abdul Rahman Khan	...	Ditto ...	III
50	69	Abdul Ghafur ...	...	Ditto ...	I
	70	Abid Ali ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar,		Ditto ...	II
	76	Brij Pal Saran ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	78	Jamil Hasan ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	79	Jivan Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	81	Lakshman Prasad	...	Ditto ...	III
	82	Madan Mohan Lal	...	Ditto ...	III
	83	Muhammad Ali Ausat	...	Ditto ...	II
	84	Muhammad Zahur	...	Ditto ...	II
60	85	Muhammad Wasi	...	Ditto ...	III
	87	Newal Behari Misra	...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.				Passed in Division.
	89	Ráj Bahádur Varma	... Muir C. C., Allahabad	II
	92	Ugrah Narayan Rai	... Ditto ...	II
	93	Adhar Chandra Mitra	... Ditto ...	II
	94	Jugal Kishore Varma	... Ditto ...	II
	96	Mangal Charan...	... Ditto ...	II
	97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	III
	98	Sarada Prasad ...	... Ditto ...	II
	99	Thakur Das ...	... Ditto ...	II
70	102	Beni Madhava ...	... Ditto ...	III
	103	Phakir Chand Ghosh	... Ditto ...	III
	107	Balbhadra Prasada Shukal	... Canning C. Lucknow...	II
	109	Baldeo Singh Chauhan	... Ditto ...	II
	110	Balgovind Prasad	... Ditto ...	II
	112	Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto ...	II
	116	Brijmohan Dayal	... Ditto ...	III
	117	Cyril Theodore Dutt	... Ditto ...	II
	121	Jai Bahádur Lal	... Ditto ...	II
	122	Manohar Lal Zutshi	.. Ditto ...	II
80	123	Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg	... Ditto ...	II
	125	Muhammad Abdulla Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
	129	Pt. Iqbal Krishna, M., Gruttoo	Ditto ...	II
	132	Prabhat Chandra Gupta	... Ditto ...	II
	133	Prakash Chandra Gangoly ...	Ditto ...	III
	135	Ram Bakhsh Srivastava	... Ditto ...	II
	136	Ram Din ...	... Ditto ...	III
	138	Shaida Ali ...	... Ditto ...	III
	140	Shiam Sundar ...	... Ditto ...	III
	141	Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan	.. Ditto ...	II
90	143	Shiva Shanker Nigam	... Ditto ...	III
	144	Behari Lal ...	... Bareilly College ...	II
	145	Budh Behari Lal	... Ditto ...	II
	146	Debi Sahai ...	... Ditto ...	III
	147	Gokal Prasad ...	... Ditto ...	II
	148	Kamta Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto ...	I
	150	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	... Ditto ...	II
	153	Sri Hari Krishna	... Ditto ...	II
	154	Abdul Wahid Khan	...Queen's College, Benares,	II
	155	Saiyad Abid Husain	... Ditto ...	III
100	156	Akbar Ali ...	... Ditto ...	II
	157	Anmol Sinha ...	... Ditto ...	II
	158	Badrinarayan ...	... Ditto ...	III
	160	Indranarayan Sinha	... Ditto ...	II
	161	Jangbahádur Lal	... Ditto ...	II
	162	Kameshwar Nath	... Ditto ...	II
	163	Kedar Nath Seth	... Ditto ...	II
	164	Muhammad Nadir Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
	168	Sukhdeva Pathak	... Ditto ...	III
	169	Wali Dad Khan...	... M.-A.-O C. Aligarh...	III
110	170	Daud Bhai ...	... Ditto ...	II

Roll No.

<div style="text-align:right">Passed in
Division.</div>

	171	Qamar Ali ...	...	M.-A.-O C. Aligarh ...		I
	173	Ali Ahmad Khan	...	Ditto	...	III
	174	Khan Sher Shah	...	Ditto	...	II
	175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad	...	Ditto	...	II
	176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	...	Ditto	...	III
	177	Manzur Ahmad .	...	Ditto	...	II
	178	Muhammad Abdullah	...	Ditto	...	II
	179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	...	Ditto	...	II
	180	Munir Husain ...	...	Ditto	...	II
120	181	Raghubir Singh...	...	Ditto	...	II
	182	Saiyad Abdul Basit	...	Ditto	...	I
	184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali	...	Ditto	...	III
	185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto	...	II
	186	Abu Hamid Itrat Husain	...	Ditto	...	III
	187	Islám Ahmad ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	188	Shaukat Ali ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	189	Zain-ud-din ...	...	Ditto	...	II
128	190	Shiam Sundar Lal	...	Maháraja's C. Jeypur...		II

B COURSE.

	2	Hub Lal Varma...	...	Agra College	...	II
	3	Kalyan Chand ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	4	Lakshman Prasad	...	Ditto	...	III
	5	Madan Gopal ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	6	Mahadeo Sinha ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	8	Natesh Appaji Dravid	...	Ditto	...	I
	9	Piare Lal Tandan	...	Ditto	...	II
	10	Satchidanand ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	11	Shiva Prasad ...	...	Ditto	...	II
10	12	Shiam Sundar Varma	...	Ditto	...	II
	13	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Ditto	...	II
	14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya,		Maháraja's C. Jeypur...		II
	15	Shankar Lal ...	...	Bareilly College	...	II
	16	Chunni Lal Dube	...	Govt. C. Jabalpore	...	II
	20	Kanhaiya Lal Kayasth	...	Ditto	...	II
	21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	...	Ditto	...	II
	26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadh-		Muir C. C., Allahabad		II
		yaya.				
	27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon...		Ditto	...	III
	28	Chhote Lal Bhargava	...	Ditto	...	II
20	31	Lal Gopal Mukerji	...	Ditto	...	I
	32	Parmeshwar Dayal	...	Ditto	...	II
	33	Profullo Nath Bose	...	Ditto	...	II
	36	Satkori Mukhopadhya	...	Ditto	...	II
	39	Awadh Behari Lal	...	Canning C. Lucknow...		II
	41	Bansidhar ...	...	Ditto	...	III
	43	Surendronath Bhaduri	...	Ditto	...	III
	45	Shankar Prasad ...	...	Ditto	...	III
	46	Shiva Vir Prasad	...	Ditto	...	II

Roll No.   Passed in
                                                        Division.

	47	Sidh Prasad ...	... Canning C. Lucknow ...	II
30	48	Aghornath Mukerji	... Queen's C Benares ...	II
	51	Garib Das ...	... Ditto ...	III
	52	Jagabandhu Phani	... Ditto ...	III
	53	Kali Prasad ...	... Ditto ...	III
	57	Siva Prasad Sinha	... Ditto ...	II

List of Candidates who have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

In Order of Merit.

A COURSE.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76 Brij Pal Saran ...   ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
52 Tej Bahádur Sapru, Pandit ... Agra College.
10 Bansidhar Sharma   ... St. John's College, Agra.

IN PHILOSOPHY.

26 Ghasi Ram ...   ... Agra College.
76 Brij Pal Saran ...   ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

IN ARABIC.

170 Daud Bhai ...   ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

B COURSE.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8 Natesh Appaji Dravid   ... Agra College.

IN MATHEMATICS.

Roll No

31 Lal Gopal Mukerji   ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
2 Hub Lal Varma...   ... Agra College.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS,

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

A COURSE.

Roll No.

419 Lalit Mohan Rai Chaudhri ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

B COURSE.

133 Benoy Kumar Mukerji   ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

Roll No.

4	Sita Ram Varma	... Govt. H. School, Fyzabad.
74	Daya Shankar Saksana	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Bhagwan Das Sirvia	... Agra College.
16	Panna Lal	... ... Ditto.
7	Bhagwati Prasad	... Ditto.

List of candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.

				Passed in Division.
	1	Ajodhia Prasad Tandan	... Govt. H. S., Fyzabad,	III
	2	Kewal Kishore Srivastava	... Ditto	III
	3	Mata Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto ...	III
	7	Shiam Bahâdur Srivastava	... Ditto	III
	11	Thakur Pâteswari Prasad	... Ditto	III
	15	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Agra College ...	II
	16	Benoy Vehari Mukhopadhay.	Ditto ...	II
	18	Bhalchandra Sadashiv Pitre ...	Ditto ...	III
	25	Devi Dayal Pathak	... Ditto ...	III
10	32	Jugal Kishore Sukhsaina	... Ditto ...	III
	33	Jwala Sahai	... ... Ditto	III
	34	Kanahaiya Lal Jha	... Ditto ...	III
	35	Kedar Nath Veyas	... Ditto ...	III
	36	Krishna Lal Misra	... Ditto	II
	41	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto ...	II
	46	Murari Lal	... ... Ditto	III
	49	Narotam Das Chaube	... Ditto ...	III
	50	Narsingh Das Bhargava	... Ditto ...	III
	53	Saiyad Nazim Husain Jafri ...	Ditto	III
20	54	Paresh Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto ...	III
	56	Raghunath Das	... ... Ditto	III
	57	Ramagyan Sinha	... Ditto	III
	59	Ram Saran Das Varma	... Ditto ...	III
	60	Roshan Lal Chaube	... Ditto	I I
	62	Sarup Nath Kunzru, Pandit ...	Ditto ...	III
	66	Shumbhu Nath Dube	... Ditto ...	III
	73	Gopi Nath Dube	... St. John's College, Agra,	III
	74	Iswari Prasada ...	... Ditto ...	III
	77	Mukat Behari Lal	... Ditto ...	III
30	78	Pitam Lal Mathur	... Ditto ...	III
	80	Radha Krishna ...	... Ditto ...	II
	81	Raghunath Das Ajmera	... Ditto ...	III
	84	Sirkar, Prusunno K.	... Ditto ...	III
	85	Thomas, Robert W.	... Ditto ...	III
	88	Shiam Behari Lal	... St. Peter's C. Agra ...	III
	89	Chhoga Lal	... ... Mahârâja's C., Jeypur	III
	92	Lakshmi Narayan	... Ditto ...	III
	95	Muhammad Furhat Khan	... Ditto	II
	96	Muhammad Zain-ul-eba	... Ditto ...	III

Roll No.					Passed in Division.
40	97	Md. Zia-ul-lah Khan	...	Mahârâja's C., Jeypur ..	II
	99	Shiam Sundar Lal	..	Ditto ...	III
	101	Balkrishna Bhagwant K.	...	Govt. C., Jabalpore	II
	102	Bishun Dutta ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	103	Faramurz Rustamji	...	Ditto ...	III
	104	Girja Shankar Shukal	...	Ditto ..	III
	105	Govind Chimnaji Bhagwat	...	Ditto ...	II
	107	Hafiz Md. Hidayat Husain	...	Ditto ...	III
	108	Murlidhar ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	109	Muhammad Ghaos Khan	...	Ditto ...	II
50	110	Nilkanth Bhaskar Kekre	...	Ditto ...	III
	111	Ram Krishna Vishnu, Pt.	...	Ditto ...	II
	114	Vishnu Ram Chandra, Pt.	...	Ditto ...	II
	117	Damodar Das Gupta	...	Meerut College ...	III
	119	Lachman Prasad	...	Ditto ...	III
	120	Ram Saran Das	...	Ditto ...	III
	123	Kundan Singh ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	128	Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo	...	Madhava C., Ujjain ...	III
	130	Bapu Balvant Pimpalgaonker,		Ditto ...	III
	135	Narayan Yashavant Kadam,		Ditto ...	III
60	137	Ramchandra Krishna Vaidya,		Ditto ...	III
	150	Jessie Johanna Bertha Foy	...	Woman's C., Lucknow	II
	151	Abdul Majid Khan II.	...	Canning C., Lucknow	III
	152	Babu Ram ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	154	Bateshwar Dayal Agnihotri	...	Ditto ...	III
	157	Brij Lal Srivastava Kharai	...	Ditto ...	III
	162	Hamid Hasan ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	163	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava	...	Ditto ...	II
	164	Hari Das Bhattacharya	...	Ditto ...	II
	165	Hari Narayan Singh	...	Ditto ...	III
70	168	Jai Dayal Srivastava	...	Ditto ...	III
	169	Janardan Prasad Tiwari	...	Ditto ...	III
	173	Krishna Prasad	...	Ditto ...	III
	174	Lakshman Sarup	...	Ditto ...	III
	175	Lakshmi Narayan Shukal	...	Ditto ...	III
	177	Mata Prasad Srivastava	...	Ditto ...	III
	178	Mauji Lal Srivastava	...	Ditto ...	II
	182	Muhammad Alim-ul-lah	...	Ditto ...	III
	184	Muhammad Maqbul Husain,		Ditto ...	III
	185	Md. Matin-uz-zaman Khan,		Ditto ...	II
80	186	Md. Nur-ul-aziz		Ditto ...	III
	187	Md. Safdar Husain Khan	...	Ditto ...	III
	188	Muhammad Shafi Khan	...	Ditto ...	II
	191	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava,		Ditto ...	II
	192	Nanak Chand Kapur	...	Ditto ...	III
	193	Nawab Ali ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	195	Pt. Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi,		Ditto ...	III
	196	Pt. Manohar Nath Thus	...	Ditto ...	III
	197	Pt. Tribhuwan Nath Zutshi,		Ditto ...	III
	198	Raghubar Dayal Shukal	...	Ditto [...	III

	Roll No.				Passed in Division.

90	202	Shankar Prasad	...	Canning C., Lucknow,	III
	203	Shiva Dulare ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	204	Sitapat Ram ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	206	Abdullah	...	M. A.-O. C. Aligarh. .	III
	209	Alahdad Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	215	Bunyad Ali ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	217	Fazlilahi ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	219	Ghulam Nabi ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	220	Ghulam Rasul ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	223	Imam-ud-din ...	..	Ditto ...	III
100	225	Jani Maya Shankar	...	Ditto ...	III
	226	Jaswant Rai Varma	...	Ditto ...	III
	228	Kasim Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	231	Mahmood Hasan T.	...	Ditto ...	III
	232	Muhammad Arabi	...	Ditto ...	III
	236	Md. Habib-ul-lah Siddiqui ...		Ditto ...	III
	238	Muhammad Said	...	Ditto ...	III
	240	Muhammad Husain	...	Ditto ...	III
	242	Muhammad Nazir-ud-din	...	Ditto ...	II
	243	Muhammad Nazir	...	Ditto ...	II
110	245	Mumtaz Husain	...	Ditto ...	II
	253	Shahab-ud-din	...	Ditto ...	III
	255	Sohan Lal Mathur	...	Lashkar C. Gwalior ...	III
	263	Ganpat Janki Ram Dube	...	Ditto ...	III
	266	Kailas Narayan Haksar Pt.,		Ditto ...	III
	270	Raghunandan Lal	...	Ditto ...	III
	273	Shyam Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	274	Shaikh Md. Abdul Aziz	...	Govt. College, Ajmere,	II
	275	Dholakia Kanti Lal	...	Ditto ...	III
	276	Ghoda Jiwan Lal	...	Ditto ...	III
120	278	Gopi Nath Mathur	...	Ditto ...	III
	279	Gauri Shankar Varma	...	Ditto ...	II
	280	Jawahir Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	281	Kanuga Chhaganlal Narsilal,		Bareilly College ...	III
	286	Abdul Ahad ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	288	Abdul Jalil ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	293	Brahama Narayan	...	Ditto ...	III
	297	Durga Prasada ...	...	Ditto ...	III
	299	Girdhari Lal ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	302	Hari Shankar ...	...	Ditto ...	III
130	305	Jay Narayan ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	310	Probhas Chandra Banerji	...	Ditto ...	III
	313	Ram Dayal Pathak	...	Ditto ...	III
	315	Ram Raghubir ...	...	Queen's C , Benares ...	III
	326	Balarama Das ...	...	Ditto ...	II
	327	Chunni Lal Rai	...	Ditto ...	III
	328	Digambar Biswas	...	Ditto ...	III
	329	Khaja Ghulam Muhammad...		Ditto ...	III
	332	Jitendranath Basu	...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.

						Passed in Division.
	340	Pannalal Sinha	...	Queen's C., Benares	...	III
140	347	Saiyad Razi-ud-din Haidar		Ditto	...	III
	351	Sarat Chandra Chakravati	...	Ditto	...	III
	354	Sitarama	...	Ditto	...	II
	355	Srish Chandra De	...	Ditto	...	III
	358	Shymasankar Har Chaudhri		Ditto	...	III
	359	Shiamshundar Das	...	Ditto	...	III
	362	Vindheswari Rai	...	Ditto	...	II
	363	Vitthal Das	...	Ditto	...	III
	364	Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar	...	Muir C. C., Allahabad		II
	365	Abdul Halim	...	Ditto	...	III
150	373	Edward T. Bobb	...	Ditto	...	III
	374	Fateh Bahadur Varma	...	Ditto	...	II
	378	Gokaran Nath Tholal	...	Ditto	...	III
	379	Gopal Das Sharma	...	Ditto	...	II
	381	Iqbal Narayan Gurtu	...	Ditto	...	III
	383	Jagan Nath Prasad	...	Ditto	...	III
	392	Mohan Lal Nehru	...	Ditto	...	III
	393	Muhammad Abul Hasan	...	Ditto	...	II
	394	Muhammad Raza Muswi	...	Ditto	...	III
	395	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din	...	Ditto	...	III
160	397	Ram Chandra Srivastava	...	Ditto	...	III
	399	Randhir Singh	...	Ditto	...	III
	401	Sangam Lal	...	Ditto	...	III
	402	Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq	...	Ditto	...	III
	407	Saiyad Muhammad Husain	...	Ditto	...	III
	408	Saiyad Razi-ud-din	...	Ditto	...	III
	411	Behari Das	...	Ditto	...	III
	417	Harihar Charan	...	Ditto	...	II
	419	Lalit Mohan Rai Chaudhri	...	Ditto	...	I
	420	Lalita Prasad Misra	...	Ditto	...	III
170	424	Ram Narayan Chaube	...	Ditto	...	III
	426	Nitya Nand Pande	...	Ditto	...	III
	428	Nripendra Nath Dutt	...	Ditto	...	III
	430	Purna Chandra Chattopadhya		Ditto	...	III
	431	Raj Kishore Sahai Varma	...	Ditto	...	III
	432	Sat Kari Mittra	...	Ditto	...	III
	433	Upendra Nath Dutt	...	Ditto	...	III
	434	Basant Kumar Chatterji	...	Christ Ch. C., Cawnpore		III
	435	Gulzari Lal	...	Ditto	...	II
	436	Jotindro Mohan Ghose	...	Ditto	...	II
180	449	Hazari Lal	...	Teacher	...	III
	455	Govind Das	...	Ditto	...	III
	457	Ganesh Bhikaji Kelkar	...	Ditto	...	III
	458	Rafi-ud-din Khan	...	Ditto	...	II

B. COURSE.

	2	Kunj Behari Lal Tiwari	...	Govt. H. School, Fyzabad		II
	3	Shambhu Prasad Saksena	...	Ditto	...	II

Roll No.

<div align="right">Passed in
Division.</div>

	4	Sita Ram Varma ...Govt.H.School,Fyzabad		I
	5	T. Lal Beharisingh Surajbans,	Ditto ...	III
	6	Bhagwan Das Sirvia ...	Agra College ...	I
	7	Bhagwati Prasad ...	Ditto ...	I
	8	Durga Prasad Chaturvedi ...	Ditto ...	III
	12	Kirat Chand ...	Ditto ...	III
	13	Kirti Chand ...	Ditto ...	II
10	14	Krishna Murari Sahai Kunwar	Ditto ...	III
	16	Punna Lal ...	Ditto ...	I
	17	Prabhu Dayal ...	Ditto ...	III
	18	Prag Narayan ...	Ditto ...	II
	22	Bal Mukand ...	St. J. College, Agra ...	III
	25	Gyan Das	Ditto ...	II
	28	Moti Lal Basu ...	Ditto ...	III
	31	Sahdeo Rai ...	Ditto ...	III
	32	Ajodhia Prasad ...	Maharajas' C., Jeypur	III
	34	Suraj Narayan ..	Ditto ...	II
	35	Ambika Prasad ...	Govt. C. Jabalpore ...	III
20	36	Debendra Nath Bandopadhya	Ditto ...	III
	37	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
	38	Hari Prasanno Mukopadhya	Ditto ...	III
	39	Harish Chandar Ghose ...	Ditto ...	III
	41	Murat Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
	42	Nalin Kumar Mukapadhya...	Ditto ...	II
	44	Piare Lal Ram Charan Tiwari	Ditto ...	II
	46	RamchandraV.Dharmadhikari	Ditto ...	II
	47	Ramchandra Rao Amerdekar,	Ditto ...	III
30	51	Trilok Chandra ...	Ditto ...	II
	52	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay ...	Ditto ...	III
	53	Bhagwan Din Dube ...	Meerut College ...	II
	58	Murari Lal	Ditto ...	III
	59	Piare Lal	Ditto ...	II
	60	Richhab Das	Ditto ...	III
	64	Ebanazar Millicans ...	Christian C., Lucknow	III
	67	Abhayabala Singha ...	Woman's C. Lucknow	III
	68	Minnie Ellen Abel ...	Ditto ...	III
	73	Brajendra Nath Sharga ...	Canning C. Lucknow,	III
40	74	Daya Shankar Saksena ...	Ditto ...	I
	75	Durga Charan ...	Ditto ...	III
	77	Harendra Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto ...	III
	79	Krishna Baldeo Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
	80	Kunwar Chain Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
	82	Madho Prasad Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
	83	Manik Chand Rai ...	Ditto ...	II
	85	Sisir Kumar Mitra ...	Ditto ...	III
	88	Basant Kumar Mukerji ...	Q.'s College, Benares	III
	91	Jitan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
50	92	Krishnanand Panre ...	Ditto ...	II
	98	Nepal Chandra Moitra ...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.

<div style="text-align:right">Passed in
Division.</div>

	101	Satish Chandra Lahiri	...	Q.'s College, Benares	...	III
	102	Sitarama Misra	...	Ditto	...	III
	106	Shiambehari Lal	...	Ditto	...	III
	107	Shiam Narayan	...	Ditto	...	III
	109	Umesh Chandra Mandal	...	Ditto	...	III
	110	Visveswar Prasad	...	Ditto	...	III
	112	Debi Sahai	...	Bareilly College	...	III
	114	Jwala Prasad	...	Ditto	...	II
60	116	Shiam Behari Varma	...	Ditto	...	II
	117	Triveni Prasad	...	Ditto	...	III
	118	Busher, Richard Charles	...	Ph. S. Inst. Mussooree		II
	119	Cole. Fred, Eustace	...	Ditto	...	II
	120	Fielding, Alan	...	Ditto	...	II
	121	Plomer, Edw. M.	...	Ditto	...	III
	133	Benoy Kumar Mukerji	...	Muir C. C., Allahabad		I
	134	Braj Narayan Gurtu	...	Ditto	...	III
	135	Brajo Gopal Majumdar	...	Ditto	...	II
	137	Florence F. Davidson	...	Ditto	...	II
70	138	Ganga Prasad Rai	...	Ditto	...	III
	139	Ganesh Dutt Shukla	...	Ditto	...	III
	140	Gauri Shankar	...	Ditto	...	III
	143	Jogindra Nath Dutta	...	Ditto	...	III
	145	Mul Chand Tandan	...	Ditto	...	III
	146	Nawal Kishore	...	Ditto	...	III
	149	Panna Lal	...	Ditto	...	III
	150	Pran Kristo Roy	...	Ditto	...	III
	151	Pran Tosh Dutta	...	Ditto	...	III
	152	Purna Chandra Dutta	...	Ditto	...	II
80	156	Satish Chandra Banerji	...	Ditto	...	III
	157	Sita Ram Vaish	...	Ditto	...	III
82	159	Sirish Chandra Chattopadhya		Ditto	...	III

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

8	Robert Paterson Flemming	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
40	Muthra Prasad Srivastava	...	Jubilee H. School, Lucknow.
10	Ronald Dukoff Gordon	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
64	Kidar Nath	...	High School, Bareilly.
62	Hari Ram	...	Ditto.
54	Hulas Rai Srivastava	...	Jubilee H. School, Lucknow.
41	Shankar Sinha	...	Ditto.
61	Chandra Singh Seth	...	High School, Bareilly.

36

List of candidates who have passed the School Final Examination.

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1	Anil Chandra Banerji ...	20-3 Govt. H. S., Allahabad	II
	5	Nobin Chander Chander,	14 Ditto ...	II
	8	Robert Patterson Flemming ...	16-7 Ditto ...	I
	9	Robert Walter McGowan,	20-3 Ditto ...	II
	10	Ronald Dukoff Gordon...	17 Ditto ...	I
	13	Brij Behari Lal ...	16-7 Kayasth P. Allahabad,	II
	15	Kashi Nath...	16-6 Ditto ...	II
	16	Kali Prasad ..	17-6 Ditto ...	II
	18	Shyam Behari Lal ...	16-6 Ditto ...	II
10	19	Sitla Sahai	16 Ditto ...	II
	20	Sumat Chund ...	15 Ditto ...	III
	22	Badri Nath Seth ...	16-6 Q's. Col. S. Benares ...	III
	23	Bhairo Lal	15-8 Ditto ...	II
	24	Bindeswari Sahai ...	16-5 Ditto ...	III
	25	Bisheshwarnath Das Sircar ..	15-1 Ditto ...	II
	28	Kali Das	20 Ditto ...	III
	30	Lakshmi Narayan ...	19-6 Ditto ...	II
	33	Narotam Das ...	21 7 Ditto ...	III
	37	Ram Narayan ...	19-6 Ditto ...	II
20	38	Sarju Prasad Sinha ...	16-8 Ditto ...	II
	39	Umrao Sinha ...	20-4 Ditto ...	II
	40	Muthura Prasad Srivastava	17-9 Jubilee H. S., Lucknow.	I
	41	Shankar Sinha ...	18-2 Ditto ...	I
	42	Sitla Sahai	14 Ditto ...	III
	44	Saiyad Nizamul Mulk ...	16-3 Ditto ...	III
	45	Swami Dayal Srivastava,	16-4 Ditto ...	II
	46	Shiva Nath Mubai ...	16-4 Ditto ...	II
	47	Hari Har Prasad ...	14-6 Ditto ...	II
	50	Bisheshwar Dayal Srivastava ...	15-6 Ditto ...	II
30	51	Prem Krishan Taimni ...	16 Ditto ...	II
	52	Raj Bahadur ...	17 Ditto ...	II
	53	Chandra Shekhar Misra,	14 Ditto ...	II
	54	Hulas Rai Srivastava ...	17-8 Ditto ...	I
	56	Prabhu Dayal ...	17-4 Ditto ...	II
	58	Altaf Ahmad ...	17 High School, Bareilly.	II
	60	Anandi Lal... ...	16-8 Ditto ...	II
	61	Chandra Singh Seth ...	16 Ditto ...	I
	62	Hari Ram	17 Ditto ...	I
	64	Kidar Nath... ...	16 Ditto ...	I
40	65	Lala Sita Ram ...	17 Ditto ...	II
	66	Narayan Singh Negi ...	16 Ditto ...	II
	68	Ram Charan, II ...	16-6 Ditto ...	II
	78	Yado Gajanan Chorudkar,	16-9 Govt. H.S., Hoshangabad	III
	80	Hari Har Prasad ...	17-7 Govt. H. S., Fyzabad.	II
	81	Jogindra Nath Banerji ...	16-7 Ditto ...	II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	83	Madho Prasad Gorawal... 17	Govt. H. S., Fyzabad...	II
	85	Ram Prasad ... 18·7	Ditto ...	II
	86	Saiyad Iltija Hussain ... 17·4	Ditto ...	III
	87	Salik Ram ... ... 19·9	Ditto ...	II
50	91	Muhammad Afzal ... 18	Collegiate S., Meerut.	III
51	92	Raghunandan Pd. Sharma 19·6	Ditto ...	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Roll No.

	465	Brij Lal	Govt. High S., Bulandshahr.
	861	Rudra Narain	Q's. Anglo Sans. S., Lucknow.
	1543	Fida Ali Khan ...	State High School, Rampur.
	1081	Lachmi Narain Verma ...	Govt. High School, Aligarh.
	1534	Gobind Sahai	Ditto Shahjahanpur.
	633	Benarsi Das ...	Govt. High School Bijnor.
	767	Abhaya Charan Mukerji ...	Ditto Sultanpur
	1135	Siva Dayal Chaube ...	City High School, Jhansi.
	800	Ch. Salig Ram Pathak ...	Mission High S., Mainpuri.
10	763	Ram Bharosay Lal Agnihotri,	Government High S., Unao.
	330	DaCruz Corcino ...	Private Candidate.
	{1756	Dabi Prasad ...	Church M H. School, Lucknow.
	{1768	Sayad Fazlur Rahman	Government High School, Orai.
	110	Earnest Leslie Glass	Private Candidate.
	{1947	Ram Newas Shukla	Government H. S., Cawnpore.
	{1379	Triloki Nath Gour	Church Mission H.S ,Jabalpore.
	519	Bindesri Prasad ...	Ditto ditto, Gorakhpur.
	{ 423	Masud Ali ...	Government High S., Budaun.
	{ 783	Kazim Husain ...	Church Mission High S., Basti.
20	{1676	Safdar Ali ...	Muhammadan A-O. C. Aligarh.
	{1774	Dwarka Das ...	Madrasa Alia Islamia, Lucknow.
	1053	Braj Kishore Capoor	Government High S., Hardoi.
	663	Raj Narain Varma ...	Ditto ditto, Moradabad.
	1142	Shankar Lal Bhargava	Mission High School, Beawar.
	{ 905	Narayan Gopal Dighe	Victoria High School, Dewas.
	{ 765	Shiva Dularey Awasthi	Government High S., Unao.
	{ 468	Hydar Hasan ...	Ditto ditto, Bulandshahr.
	{ 789	Bishambar Sahai	Church Mission H. S., Meerut.
	1538	Narain Das ...	Govt. H S., Sháhjahânpur.
30	1807	Girjadat Bajpai	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	1063	Taiyugi Narayan Dikchit	Government High S., Hardoi.
	1052	Bala Prasad Srivastava	Ditto ditto.
	809	Gorakh Prasad (Primus)	Jubilee High S., Gorakhpur.
	961	Jiwan Sahai ...	Agra College.
	1257	Kumud Nath Mukerji	Jai Narain's College, Benares.
	1346	Mangi Lal Dosi	Government College, Ajmere.

Roll No.

	812	Bhagauti Prasad	... Jubilee High S., Gorakhpur.
	864	Abdul Khaliq	... Victoria High School, Agra
	768	Balmukand ...	... Government H. S., Sultânpur.
40	575	Mazharul Husain	... Ditto ditto, Allahabad.
	1358	Raj Narain Brahmwar, II	... Government College, Ajmere.
	105	Sadiq Ali Khan	... Private Candidate.
	450	Naseer Muhammad	... Mahârâjâ's H. S., Oodeypur.
	86	Mohammad Riaz-ud-din	... Private Candidate.
	532	Ram Narayan Trivedi	... Government H. School, Raipur.
	717	Achchey Lal ...	... Residency School, Indore.
	46	Jassie Edith Teyen	... Private Candidate.
	1464	Bhola Nath ...	... Maharâjâ's College, Jeypur.
	1766	Purna Chandra Ghosh	... Government High School, Oral.
50	333	Desai Narayan Kashinath	... Private Candidate.
	493	Krishnaji ...	... Colvin T. School, Lucknow.
	776	Ram Pratab Sahai	... Government H S., Sultânpur.
	780	Ganpat Sahai .	... Church Mission H. S. Basti.
	785	Raghunandan Prasad	... Ditto ditto.
	1414	Raj Bahadur Bhargava	... Govt. Collegiate S., Jabalpore.
	1704	Radhika Prasad Varma	... Collegiate S., Lashkar, Gwalior.
	426	Ram Sarup	... Government H. S. Budaun.
	1559	Herbert M. C. Harris	... Ramsay Collegiate S., Almora.
	1597	Ram Prasad ...	... High School, Alwar.
60	326	Bhandare N. Ramchandra	... Private Candidate.
	422	Mahfuz Ullah ...	... Government High S. Budaun.
	476	Chaitan Das ...	... Ditto ditto, Saharanpur.
	926	Raj Narain Srivastava	... Ditto ditto, Bara Banki.
	1210	Rajwa Nayana sinha	... Ditto ditto, Ballia.
	1333	Badri Nath Mathur	... Government College, Ajmere.
	1134	Satya Charan Sur	... City High School, Jhânsi.
	1159	Pultoo Lal ...	... Government H. School, Sitâpur.
	1630	Indo Bhushan Bose	... Government College, Meerut.
	1782	Mewa Ram ...	... Govt. H. School, Farukhabad.
70	24	Ramchandra G. Patvardhan,	Private Candidate.
	716	Shiva Shankar Lal	... Bengali Tolah H. S. Benares.
	806	Hathi Prasad ...	... Jubilee H. School, Gorakhpur.
	820	Ragho Nath Sahay	... Christian Collte. S. Lucknow.
	1337	Chirunji Lal ...	... Government College, Ajmere.
	1405	Manohar Krishna Golwalkar,	Govt. Collegiate S. Jabalpore.
	52	Mohan Nath K. Dikshit	... Private Candidate.
	209	Jagdish Prasad ...	... Ditto.
	879	Yakub Ally ...	... Victoria High School, Agra.
	1818	Farid-ud-din Ahmad	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
80	194	Kanitkar Krishnaji Balvant,	Private Candidate.
	478	Chaman Lal ...	... Government High School, Sahâranpur.
	1491	Ram Dayal Varma	... Ditto ditto, Muttra.
	1677	Sajjad Haidar ...	... Muhammadan A.O.C., Aligarh.

Roll No.

599	Lekh Raj Sinha	...	Govt. H. School, Muzaffarnagar.
1429	Fordyce. Murice D	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
1545	Nuseer-ud-din Ahmad	...	State High School, Rampur.
33	Syed Ali Raza ...	...	Private Candidate.
91	Gunvantrai G. Mazumdar	...	Ditto.
1758	Sajjad Hussain	...	Church Mission H.S., Lucknow.
90 1812	Pandit Muttra Prasad	...	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
1856	Babu Ram ...	...	High School, Bareilly.
1857	Basheshwar Dyal	...	Ditto.

List of Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination.

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
5	Desai M. Perbhashanker,	18·2	Private Candidate	... III
10	Qadir Bakhsh ...	18·0	Ditto	... II
16	Reait Ullah Khan ...	18·8	Ditto	... III
23	Manni Lal ...	20·9	Ditto	... III
24	Ramchandra G. Patvardhan	19·4	Ditto	... I
26	Ahmed Muhi-ud-din Husain	22·0	Ditto	... II
28	Inait Ullah ...	18·0	D tto	... II
33	Syed Ali Reza ...	19 3	Ditto	... I
45	Alma Annie Teyen ...	17·10	Ditto	... II
10 46	Jessie Edith Teyen ...	15·4	Ditto	... I
49	Jugool Kishore Roy ...	21·0	Ditto	... III
50	Kalloo Ram ...	18·6	Ditto	... III
52	Mohan Nath K. Dikshit,	16·7	Ditto	... I
57	Jamnashankar D. Pandya,	17·1	Ditto	... II
60	Hafiz Ahmad ...	18·6	Ditto	... II
66	Govandas K. Nanavati ...	22·5	Private Candidate, ...	III
67	Ardasir Palunji Ghiara ...	18·4	Ditto	... II
69	Chheda Lal	21·0	Teacher	... II
71	Balmukund Sahai ...	16·3	Private Candidate, ...	II
20 80	Ganesh Shankar Bhagwat	18·4	Ditto	... II
82	Mohammad Latif ...	24·9	Teacher	... II
84	Bahadur Lal ...	19 6	Private Candidate, ...	III
86	Mohammad Riaz Uddin ...	18·6	Ditto	... I
88	Ved Narbharam Dullabhji	16·4	Ditto	... II
89	Lala Kanhaiyalal Saligram	20·7	Ditto	... II
91	Gunvantrai G. Mazumdar	18·1	Ditto	... I
97	Kanhya Lal	20·10	Ditto	... III
101	Sakharam T. Shiwalkar ...	19·7	Ditto	... III
105	Sadiq Ali Khan ...	16·0	Ditto	... I
30 109	Gajadher Pershad ...	20·0	Ditto	... II
110	Ernest Leslie Glass ...	14·4	Ditto	... I
112	Raza Ali Khan ...	17·0	Ditto	... II
115	Shriniwas Hanumant Katti	16·5	Ditto	... II
118	Vithal Vyankatesh Joshi ...	17·10	Ditto	... II
121	Gopal Das	17·6	Ditto	... II
130	Pandit Beharilal Nehru ...	21·0	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
133	T. Labhshankar Dayashankar	16·4	Private Candidate ...	III
135	Dalal Thakurdas Nagindas	17·3	Ditto ...	II
141	Viswanath Gopal ...	17·3	Ditto ...	III
40 142	Ramchandar Nathuji Shinde ...	15·2	Ditto ...	II
146	Mazhar Hassan ...	17·11	Ditto ...	II
149	Sri Ram Nath Saksena ...	15·0	Ditto ...	II
161	Sarju Prasad Shukul ...	14·8	Ditto ...	III
167	Rup Narain Dar ..	15·10	Ditto ...	III
169	Mohammad Ashanullah ...	18·2	Ditto ...	II
171	Mangesh Balvant Wagle ...	17·5	Ditto ...	II
176	Girija Prasad	15·3	Ditto ...	III
183	S. Saiyid Hasan ...	19·0	Ditto ...	II
184	Ahmed Ullah Khan ...	20·0	Ditto ...	II
50 194	Kanitkar Krishnaji Balvant	16·8	Ditto ...	I
196	Manishanker Narainshanker Shastri ...	19·9	Ditto ...	II
197	Desai Chintamani Durlabharam	20·1	Ditto ..	III
199	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari ...	18·0	Ditto ...	III
201	Kusum Kamini Ghose ...	16·0	Ditto ...	II
208	Manik Chand ...	22·0	Ditto ...	III
209	Jagdish Prashad ...	14·0	Ditto ...	I
211	John Alexander ...	18·8	Ditto ...	III
214	Pandit Debi Prasad Bhatt,	18·4	Ditto ...	II
217	Raghunath Sahai ...	20·0	Ditto .	III
60 227	Muhammad Azmat Ullah ..	17·6	Ditto ...	III
235	Bal Krishna	23·6	Ditto ...	II
237	Murli Dhar	22·4	Ditto ...	III
240	Binda Prasad Choubey ...	22·7	Teacher	III
242	Abool Hassan ...	22·0	Private Candidate, ...	III
251	Modi Sarabhai Maganbhai,	14·4	Ditto ...	III
254	Joglekar Sadashiva Ramachandra ...	17·10	Ditto ...	II
255	Joshi Sadashiva Waman ...	17·9	Ditto ...	II
256	Kher Balwant Bapuji ...	17·3	Ditto ...	III
257	Kelkar Daltatraya Sadashiva ...	17·9	Ditto ...	II
70 258	Mysore Hayawadan Rajarao	18·3	Ditto ...	III
259	Paranjape N Chintaman ...	17·9	Ditto ...	II
265	B. Vias Narain	17·9	Ditto ...	II
269	Yadan Krishna Bhagadikar	16·0	Ditto ...	III
271	Muhammad Eyakoob Khan	19·0	Ditto ...	III
276	Romesh Chundra Ghosh ...	20·0	Ditto ...	III
277	M. Murtaza Hussain ...	22·4	Ditto ...	II
287	Shaikh Muhammad Jamil...	15·5	Ditto ...	II
288	Muhammad Khalil ...	18·5	Ditto ...	III
297	Kikani Mohanlal Jasraj ...	19·7	Ditto ...	II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
80	308 Mahashwer Deal ...	22·3	Private Candidate	... III
	310 Patel Verheribhai Trikam-			
	bhai	19·8	Ditto	... III
	313 Lad Meghasham Narayan,	18·2	Ditto	... II
	323 Hari Pado Mittra	15·6	Ditto	... III
	326 Bhandare Nagesh Ram-			
	chandra	19·3	Ditto	... I
	327 Bhatt Ramji Chhagonlal ...	18·6	Ditto	... III
	328 Billimoria Harmasji Ma-			
	nekji	19·4	Ditto	... II
	330 DaCruz Corcino ...	19·3	Ditto	... I
	332 Desai Gajanan Narayan ...	23·6	Ditto	... II
	333 Desai Narayan Kasinath ...	20·0	Ditto	... I
90	335 Doctor Abdulla Munji ...	21·2	Ditto	... III
	337 Darve Dwarkanath Mukund	19·2	Ditto	... III
	338 Fouseca Manoel Joseph ...	20·2	Ditto	... III
	340 Joshi Dinakar Vinayak ...	18·5	Ditto	... III
	341 Joshi Jaganivas Bhavanirao	20·3	Ditto	... III
	344 Khatib Gulam Mustafa			
	Amin Saheb ...	17·6	Ditto	... II
	345 Khote Kashinath Dinanath	17·6	Ditto	... II
	346 Marques Roque Joao Brito,	22·3	Ditto	... II
	347 Martins, Maxymilliam			
	Piedade	19·4	Ditto	... III
	348 Mehta Chunilal Mathuradas	17·11	Ditto	... III
100	349 Merchant Karmalli Maho-			
	med	19·3	Ditto	... II
	351 Mistry, Dhanjishah Edalji,	15·4	Ditto	... II
	361 Patel Goolamhoosen Virji...	17·2	Ditto	... III
	364 Rodrigues, Eusebio Soter...	23·2	Ditto	... III
	368 Taraporevala Nadirshah			
	Shapoorji ...	17·2	Ditto	... III
	371 Vajifdar Hormasji Maneckji	20·3	Ditto	... III
	372 Indra Prashad ...	15·8	Ditto	... III
	377 Abdul Razzaq ...	20	Ditto	... III
	384 Raval Ambaram Nathuram	20·11	Ditto	... II
	387 Patel Chunilal Umedbhai...	17·4	Ditto	... III
110	392 Patel Lallubhai Garboddass	18·6	Ditto	... III
	396 Shyam Narayan Tickoo ...	17	Ditto	... III
	402 Brij Mohan Gupta ...	18·5	M. H. S., Farukhabad	II
	405 Dhan Raj Singha ...	15·7	Ditto	... II
	406 Khairati Lal Varma ...	17·11	Ditto	... II
	407 Kishori Lal	20·5	Ditto	... II
	408 Likhni Sahai Varma ...	19·5	Ditto	... III
	411 Mata Pershad... ...	17·5	Ditto	... II
	415 Sundar Lal Dube ...	20	Ditto	... II
	416 Tasadduq Ali Khan ...	19·5	Ditto	... III
120	417 Al Ahmed Faruqi ...	21	Govt. H. S., Budaon	II
	418 Bishan Sarup	14·6	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	419 Ghulam Bashir	...	1·97 Govt. H. S., Budaon	... II
	422 Mahfuz Ullah		15·7	Ditto	... I
	423 Masud Ali	...	17·7	Ditto	... I
	424 Mohamed Riyaz-uddin	...	17·6	Ditto	... II
	426 Ram Sarup	...	15·11	Ditto	... I
	427 Shyam Sundar Lal		17·11	Ditto	... II
	428 Srikant Narain Misra	...	15·5	Ditto	... II
	429 Bhagwati Prasad	...	17·6 State S., Charkhari	... II
130	430 Gungadhar Rao Deodhar	...	21	Ditto	... III
	433 Radhe Shyam	...	16·0	Ditto	... III
	434 Abdul Latif Khan	...	19·10 Govt. S., Fatehpur	II
	438 Prahlad Singha Varma	...	18·5	Ditto	... II
	439 Raghubar Dayal	...	20·2	Ditto	... III
	440 Rameshwar Dayal		18·9	Ditto	... III
	444 Ganesh Ram Dube	...	22·2	Maharáná's High S., Oodeypore.	III
	446 Jodh Singh Mehta	...	20·5	Ditto	... III
	448 Khooman Singh	...	19·11	Ditto	... III
	450 Naseer Mohomed	...	16·0	Ditto	... I
140	453 Ram Gopal	...	17·1	Sulemania H. School, Bhopal.	II
	457 Tirveni Sahai	...	17·4 Govt. High S., Pilibhit	III
	459 Ram Prasad Pathak,	...	17·3	Maharaja's High School Tikamgarh.	III
	460 Ajudhiya Prasad	...	17·7 Govt. H.S., Bulandshahr	II
	462 Basant Rai	...	17·7	Ditto	... II
	463 Bhagwan Dass	...	21·2	Ditto	... II
	465 Brij Lal...	...	18·7	Ditto	... I
	467 Gokal Chand	...	17·7	Ditto	... II
	468 Hyder Husan	...	16·0	Ditto	... I
	469 Mohommad Ali	...	21·6	Ditto	... III
150	470 Nanak Chandra	...	21·6	Ditto	... II
	471 Panna Lal	...	16·4	Ditto	... II
	473 Salig Ram	...	17·2	Ditto	... II
	474 Baru Lal Gupta	...	20	Government H. School, Saharanpur.	... II
	475 Bishambhar Sahai Gupta	...	18·5	Ditto	... III
	476 Chaitan Das	...	18·0	Ditto	... I
	477 Chandu Lal	...	18·0	Ditto	... I
	478 Chaman Lal	...	20·0	Ditto	... I
	479 Chatar Sen	..	19·6	Ditto	... II
	481 Harnath Sahai Gupta,		16·6	Ditto	... III
160	483 Jaisingh Rai Gupta	...	18·0	Ditto	... III
	484 Jotindro N. Chaudhry		15·0	Ditto	... II
	485 Kundan Lal	...	18·0	Ditto	... II
	487 Mohammad Maqsud	...	19·0	Ditto	... III
	489 Bala Pershad	...	19·6 High School, Sutna	... III
	490 Bhanu Pratap	...	18·0	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	491	Labhu Ram ...	18·0	High School, Sutna ... III
	492	Sant Pershad ...	18·0	Ditto ... III
	493	Krishna Jai ...	15·4	Colvin T. S., Lucknow... I
	494	Muhammad Nabi Jan,	20·7	Ditto ... II
	496	James E. Osmand ...	17·6	U. P. M. H. S., Jeypore III
170	497	Niyaz Mohamed ...	20·0	Ditto ... III
	499	Balbhadra Prasad Dube	17·6	Loyal Colte.S., Balrampur II
	500	Ghirrau Lal Pandey ...	18·0	Ditto ... III
	503	Ram Gopal Dube ...	17·9	Ditto ... II
	504	Rudra Narain ...	18·6	Ditto ... II
	506	Chatar Sain ...	19·0	Mission H.S., Saharanpur III
	508	Kalyan Singh ...	18·6	Ditto ... II
	510	Kundan Singh ...	22·0	Ditto ... II
	512	Mahomed Hanif ...	19·5	Ditto ... II
	514	Nathu Singh ...	21·6	Ditto ... III
180	515	Shambhu Nath ...	19·7	Ditto ... III
	517	Teg Bahadur Singh ...	22·5	Ditto ... II
	518	Bhakti Narain ...	16·0	Ch. M. H. S, Gorakhpur. II
	519	Bindesri Pershad ...	17·0	Ditto ... I
	522	Jeremiah Dinanath Das	17·0	Ditto ... II
	525	Fateshri Pershad ...	18·0	Ditto ... II
	526	Raghunath Pershad ...	19·0	Ditto ... III
	529	Hanuman Singh ...	17·6	High School, Raipur. II
	530	Krishna Nath Bagchi,	21·6	Ditto ... II
	532	Ram Narain Trivedi...	14·0	High School, Raipur. I
190	533	Mitthan Lal ...	17·2	Darbar H. S. Jhalrapatan. III
	534	Shyam Behari Lal ...	17·0	Ditto ... II
	535	Abdul Rahman ...	15·0	Govt. High S. Allahabad, III
	537	Asgar Hasan ...	16·6	Ditto ... II
	538	Ali Asghar ...	17·4	Ditto .. II
	541	Badri Prasad ...	18·3	Ditto ... III
	544	Banerji, Nanda Lal ...	18·5	Ditto ... II
	545	Beni Prasad Misr ...	18·6	Ditto ... II
	547	Bobb, John Victor ...	17·2	Ditto ... III
	549	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	17·0	Ditto ... II
200	550	Breckenridge, Seth E.	16·11	Ditto ... II
	556	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	18·9	Ditto ... II
	557	Yadava Ram Pandya,	19·1	Ditto ... III
	561	Iqbal Husain ...	19·5	Ditto ... II
	563	John Drummond ...	17·7	Ditto ... II
	564	Jag Mohan Prasad Bhat	16·0	Ditto ... III
	565	John R. Dukoff Gordon	19·0	Ditto ... II
	572	Murli Dhar ...	17·11	Ditto ... III
	574	Maharaj Narain ...	20·4	Ditto ... III
	575	Mazharul Hasan ...	15·0	Ditto ... I
210	577	Shah Mohd. Ishaq ...	19·4	Ditto ... III
	578	Mohd. Umed Ali ..	20·6	Ditto ... III
	579	Mohd. Usman ...	21·5	Ditto ... III
	580	Mohd. Raza ...	19·6	Ditto ... II

	Roll No.			Age.		Passed in Division.
	581	Mohd. Shariff Sidiqi,		18-6	Govt. H. S., Allahabad...	II
	582	Mukerji, Basanto Kumar ...	...	16-0	Ditto ...	II
	586	Ram Gopal	...	19-0	Ditto ...	III
	587	Rahim Ullah	...	18-5	Ditto ...	II
	588	Raj Kishore Lal	...	15-6	Ditto ...	II
	589	Ramji Das	...	16-0	Ditto ...	II
220	590	Rama Nandan Roy ...		26-6	Ditto ...	III
	591	Sayed Reazul Husain,		18-5	Ditto ...	II
	597	Thakur Prasad	...	18-6	Ditto ...	III
	599	Lekh Raj Sinha	...	18-5	Government H. School Muzaffarnagar.	1
	600	Kabul Singh	...	14-11	Ditto ...	II
	601	Madho Ram	...	19-0	Ditto ...	III
	602	Pirthi Singh	...	22-6	Ditto ...	II
	604	Shivaghulam Sahai	...	20-7	Ditto ...	II
	605	Sharif Khan	...	21-7	Ditto ...	II
	606	Sita Ram	...	15-7	Ditto ...	II
230	608	Sumer Chand	...	17-3	Ditto ...	II
	612	Chhotay Lal	...	21-0	A. V. P. S., Allahabad	III
	613	Ganesh Chandra Deva,		18-0	Ditto ...	III
	615	Kedar Nath Ghosh ...		17-0	Ditto ...	II
	616	Kiran Chandra Mittra,		14-0	Ditto ..	III
	617	Nanda Lall Mukerjee,		16-0	Ditto ...	III
	618	Ram Dayal	...	19-0	Ditto ...	III
	619	Uma Maheswar Banerjee	...	16	Ditto ...	II
	621	Baldeva P. Tripathi ...		21-2	Govt. H. S., Mirzapur	III
	622	Bhagavati Prasad	...	16-10	Ditto ...	II
240	623	Dharam Kishore Lall Verma	...	15-6	Ditto ...	II
	631	Viswa Nath Charan ...		19-6	Ditto ...	II
	632	S. Alamdar Husain ...		18-5	Govt. H. S., Bijnor ...	II
	633	Banarsi Das	...	16-4	Ditto ...	I
	639	Ganpat Lakshman Subedar	...	17-4	Rajkumar C., Nowgong	II
	641	Anand Sarup (Primus)		16-4	Govt. H.S., Moradabad	II
	645	Baldeo Sahai	...	19-3	Ditto ...	II
	648	Farrukh Hosain	...	17-0	Ditto ...	II
	649	Kashi Nath Khanna ...		18-1	Ditto ...	III
	650	Lachman Singh	...	18-0	Ditto ...	II
250	652	M. Hanif Khan	...	18-4	Ditto ...	II
	656	Mahmud Hasan	...	15-9	Ditto ...	III
	658	M. Mehdi Hussan	...	18-2	Ditto ...	II
	659	M. Rifat Ali Khan ...		18-4	Ditto ...	II
	662	Muhammad Wajid Ali		18-9	Ditto ...	III
	663	Raj Narain Varma ...		14-10	Ditto ...	I
	670	Ahmad Raza	...	15-9	St. Joseph's Collegiate School, Allahabad ...	III

Roll No.			Age.		Passed in Division.
	671	Brindaban ...	18·0	Cantt. H. S., Nasirabad	III
	674	Mirza Abdul Razzak...	15·6	Victoria H. S., Ghazipur	II
	685	Nani Gopal Mukerji ...	15·5	Ditto ...	II
250	691	Sheo Shanker Bharthi	15·0	Ditto ..	III
	695	Gyanendro M. Ghose	14·0	Christ. Ch. Collegiate School, Cawnpore ...	II
	699	Shunker Lal Nigam ...	20·0	Ditto ...	III
	701	Baldeo P. Srivastava	19·5	Govt. H. S., Bahraich	III
	702	Gaya Prasad ...	17·8	Ditto ...	II
	703	Ramadhin ...	20·0	Ditto ...	II
	704	Ram Autar ...	19·7	Ditto ...	II
	705	Ram Saran Lal ...	19·3	Ditto ...	II
	706	Shiva Pal ...	20·0	Ditto ...	III
	707	Salig Ram Singh ...	19·7	Ditto ...	II
270	708	Chinta Haran Banerji	15·5	Bengali Tolah High School, Benares ...	II
	709	Hari Podo Acharji ...	16·8	Ditto ...	III
	710	Kashiswar Mullick ...	17·8	Ditto ...	III
	711	Lalit Behari Sen Roy	16·8	Ditto ...	III
	712	Purna Chunder Banerji	18·0	Ditto ...	II
	713	Ram Gopal Phani ...	14·8	Ditto ...	II
	714	Ram Ratan Sinha ...	17·0	Ditto ...	III
	715	Shivendro N. Banerji	16·6	Ditto ...	III
	716	Siva Shankar Lal ...	17·5	Ditto ...	I
	717	Achchay Lal ...	15·0	Residency School, Indore	I
280	725	Kesheo Sadashiv Chaskar ...	16·0	Ditto ...	III
	727	Mahadeo Balaji Barve	21·0	Ditto ...	III
	728	Mahadeo Gopal Vaze	17·2	Ditto ...	III
	731	Rajaram Ganesh Gupte	19·0	Ditto ...	III
	733	Ramchander Vasudeo Ghorpade ...	19·3	Ditto ...	II
	739	Trimbak Raghunath Wakerker ...	15·8	Ditto ...	III
	742	Dhanpat Sahai ...	18·8	Govt. H. S., Partabgarh	III
	743	Jagan Nath Prasada...	21·1	Ditto ...	III
	744	Jagnandan P. Sankdhar	18·8	Ditto ...	III
	745	Mathura Prasada ...	19·11	Ditto ...	II
290	746	Sauravendra Chatterji	12·9	Ditto ...	III
	747	Shyam Swarup Varma	21·1	Ditto ...	II
	748	Sri Krishna ...	23·7	Ditto ...	III
	752	Manni Lal ...	17·0	C. H. S. Nowgong	II
	753	Mohammed Abdul Aziz	17·0	Ditto ...	III
	754	Mohammed Ali Abbass	19·0	Ditto ...	II
	756	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	14·8	Govt. High School, Unao	II
	761	Mohammed Ahmad ...	18·5	Ditto ...	II
	763	Ram Bharosey Lal Agnihotri ...	14·7	Ditto ...	I
	764	Ram Krishna Awasthi	18·7	Ditto ...	II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
300	765	Shiva Dulary Awasthi	20-7	Govt. H. S. Unao ... I
	767	Abhay Charan Mukerjee	14-6	Govt. H. S. Sultanpur I
	768	Balmukund ...	18-0	Ditto ... I
	769	Bindeshwari Srivastava (Primus)...	22-0	Ditto ... II
	770	Bindeshri P (Secondus)	20-6	Ditto ... III
	771	Gur Sahai Lall ...	15-0	Ditto ... II
	773	Lalta Prashad ...	18-0	Ditto .. II
	774	Mahabir Prashad ...	20-0	Ditto ... II
	775	Pirthipal Tewari ...	20-0	Ditto ... III
	776	Ram Partab Sahai ...	18-8	Ditto I
310	779	B. Brikhbhadhuj Sinha	18-5	C. M. S. Basti ... II
	780	Ganpat Sahai ...	17-0	Ditto ... I
	782	Kashishwar Nath ...	17-6	Ditto ... II
	783	Kazim Husain ...	19-4	Ditto ... I
	784	Kedar Nath Varma ...	20-0	Ditto ... II
	785	Raghu Nandan Prasad	18-0	Ditto ... I
	788	Basheshar Nath Kak...	15-0	Church M. H. S. Meerut II
	789	Bishamber Sahai ...	19-7	Ditto ... I
	790	Jamna Das ...	19-0	Ditto ... III
	791	Lallu Singh Gupta ...	17-4	Ditto ... III
320	792	Paras Das ...	13-0	Ditto ... II
	793	Tulshi Ram ...	18-3	Ditto ... III
	794	Jagdamba Prasada ...	18-0	M. H. S. Mainpuri ... II
	799	Ram Dayal ...	16-0	Ditto ... III
	800	Ch. Salig Ram Pathak	15-10	Ditto ... I
	801	Saran Shankar ...	15-0	Ditto ... II
	805	Iqbal Krishna Tankha	19-4	Jubilee H. S. Gorakhpur III
	806	Hatthi Prasad ...	19-0	Ditto ... I
	807	Hashm-ud-din ...	17-0	Ditto ... III
	808	Gorakh Prasad Agarwala (Secondus) ..	19-0	Ditto ... III
330	809	Gorakh Prasad (Primus)	18-2	Ditto ... I
	811	Durga Prasad ...	13-0	Ditto ... II
	812	Bhagauti Prasad ...	16-0	Ditto ... I
	813	Babban Lal ...	17-9	Ditto ... II
	820	Ragho Nath Sahay ...	17-0	Ch. Colte. S. Lucknow I
	821	Rajjan Lall ...	19-0	Ditto ... III
	823	Soloman Safder Ally...	16-1	Ditto ... II
	829	Tara Shankar Sarma...	16-0	Hosanabad H. S. Lucknow II
	832	Prabhu Dayal Mathura	17-8	Govt. H. S. Lakhimpur II
	834	Sirtaj Bahadur Srivastava	18-0	Ditto ... III
340	836	Adeline Mohun ...	17-6	Womuns' C. Lucknow II
	838	Lillian Verena Cleophas	17-7	Ditto ... II
	841	Nittya Prosonno Lahiri	15-0	High School, Rewah ... III
	842	Ram Niranjan Lal ...	17-8	Ditto ... II
	844	Bnidya Nath Mukerji	16-0	Q's. A.-Skt. S. Lucknow II
	846	Balwant Singh ...	18-0	Ditto ... II
	849	Ganga Bishun ...	19 5	Ditto ... III
	855	Kunwar Bahadur ...	18-0	Ditto ... II

	Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	858	Moti Lal Singh ...	17-0	Q's. A. S. S. Lucknow	III
	860	Pearay Lal Bhargava	14-0	Ditto	... II
350	861	Rudra Narayan ...	14-0	Ditto	... I
	864	Abdul Khaliq ...	17-5	Victoria H. School, Agra	I
	865	Aziz-ud-din Hassan...	23-0	Ditto	... II
	866	Badri Pershad ...	16-0	Ditto	... III
	867	Gur Pershad Bajel ...	17-4	Ditto	... III
	869	Har Gobind Bajel ...	15-2	Ditto	... III
	871	Keshab Deo Gupta...	16-3	Ditto	... III
	872	Lakshmi Narain Tandan ...	19-2	Ditto	... II
	873	Lallo Singh Bajel ...	17-0	Ditto	... III
	879	Yakub Ally ...	18-6	Ditto	... I
360	884	Amulla Ch. Mukerji	15-3	St. John's College, Agra	III
	885	Brij Narain ...	19-0	Ditto	... III
	887	Chandler, Albert ...	19-2	Ditto	... II
	890	Gopi Nath ...	18-4	Ditto	... II
	895	Nazeer-ud-din Khan	18-0	Ditto	... III
	897	Prahbhu Dayal Bajel	17-5	Ditto	... III
	898	Rakhal Das Mittra	15-10	Ditto	... II
	899	Ram Lal ...	18-0	Ditto	... III
	901	Ram Saran ...	15-0	Ditto	... III
	902	Sushil Kumar Roy ...	16-8	Ditto	... III
370	903	Thomas, Herbert W.	17-2	Ditto	... III
	905	Narayan Gopal Dighe	16-2	Victoria H. S., Dewas ...	I
	908	Vishvnath Kasinath Lele ...	18-5	Ditto	... II
	921	Nand Prag Avasthi	21-3	Govt. H. S., BaraBanki.	III
	922	Bansidhar Saksenah	19-7	Ditto	... II
	925	Raghber Dial ...	19-2	Ditto	... III
	926	Raj Narain Srivastava	20-0	Ditto	... I
	927	Ram Dhan Tandan Khattri ...	19-5	Ditto	... II
	930	Abdul Aziz Khan ...	17-9	Agra College	... III
	937	Ayodhia Prasada ...	17-0	Ditto	... III
380	943	Benode Behari ...	14-11	Ditto	... III
	945	Bhagwan Dass Jaini	19-3	Ditto	... III
	946	C.Bishwambhar Nath	15-2	Ditto	... II
	951	Chiranji Lal ...	18-4	Ditto	... III
	956	Gholam Muhammad	18-0	Ditto	... III
	957	Gopi Nath ...	18-0	Ditto	... II
	958	Gordhan Dass ...	17-6	Ditto	... II
	959	Gouri Prasad Verma	15-0	Ditto	... II
	960	Har Swarup Verma	17-0	Ditto	... II
	961	Jivan Sahai ...	17-0	Ditto	... I
390	962	Jyoti Prasad Gupta...	19-6	Ditto	... III
	963	Kalka Pershad ...	17-0	Ditto	... II
	967	Keshave Deo Bhargava	16-6	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	970	Lall Sinha ...	17-8 Agra College	... II
	975	Sd. M. Muslim Jafri,	16-10 Ditto	... II
	979	Mohan Lall Sharma	18-2 Ditto	... II
	991	Radha Ravun ...	20-0 Ditto	... III
	992	C. Radha Krishna ...	17-8 Ditto	... III
	995	Radhey Lall, III, ...	20-0 Ditto	... III
	997	Swami Raj Gopal Iyengar	17-0 Ditto	... III I
400	998	Raj Komar ...	16-0 Ditto	... III
	1008	Shankar Lall Bhargava	15-3 Ditto	... III
	1010	Kuner Sheo Baran Singh	18-5 Ditto	... II
	1012	Shiam Lall Bhargava	19-3 Ditto	... II
	1013	Shiam Lall, I ...	18-0 Ditto	... III
	1014	Shimbhu Dayal Tavakli ...	14-0 Ditto	... II
	1015	Shiva Datta Bhargava	16-9 Ditto	... II
	1016	Kuner Sirdar Sinha, I	17-4 Ditto	... III
	1017	S. Siptay Ahmad-Jafri	16-2 Ditto	... III
	1018	Sohan Lall ...	18-0 Ditto	... II
410	1019	Sunder Lall ...	15-0 Ditto	... II
	1020	Thakur Tilak Singh	15-11 Ditto	... III
	1029	David Herron, C. ...	18-0 L. M. H. S., Mirzapur ...	II
	1030	Debi Pershad ...	18-0 Ditto	... III
	1031	Kanhiya Lall ...	18-0 Ditto	... III
	1032	Mohamed Zakariya...	17-0 Ditto	... II
	1033	Mohamed Adam ...	18-0 Ditto	... III
	1034	Raghu Nandan Pershad ...	20-0 Ditto	... III
	1049	Abdul Halim ...	19-0 Govt. H. S., Hardoi	... II
	1050	Ahmad Saed ...	18-6 Ditto	... II
420	1052	Bala P. Srivastava...	17-9 Ditto	... I
	1053	Braj Kishore Capoor	19-6 Ditto	... I
	1061	Maharaj Narain ...	19-0 Ditto	... II
	1062	Shekh Nizam-ud-din	16-9 Dltto	... II
	1063	Teiyugi Narayana Dikshit ...	15-6 Ditto	... I
	1065	Akbar Khan ...	16-8 Govt. H. S., Aligarh	... II
	1068	Balwant Singh ...	21-1 Ditto	... II
	1075	Gopi Nath Sinha ...	18-0 Ditto	... II
	1076	Jagan Nath ...	22-6 Ditto	... III
	1077	Jagdish Prasad ...	17-8 Ditto	... III
430	1081	Lachmi Narain Varma	14-8 Ditto	... I
	1082	Manoher Lal Varma	20-0 Ditto	... II
	1083	Mitthan Lal ...	19-4 Ditto	... III
	1084	Munna Lal Gupta ...	21-11 Ditto	... III
	1085	Nawal Kishore ...	20-11 Ditto	... III
	1087	Ramcharan Singh ...	20-2 Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1091	Tej Pall Gupta ...	20-2	Govt. H. S., Aligarh ... III
	1092	Zorawar Singh ...	22-1	Ditto ... III
	1094	Brahma Nand Panday	21-5	Govt. H. S., Rae Bareli... III
	1096	Hari Pada Datta ...	18-6	Ditto ... II
440	1097	Krishna Chandra ...	16-7	Ditto ... II
	1098	Mahabir P. Avashta...	18-9	Ditto ... II
	1101	Rama Gopal Saraswata ...	51-5	Ditto ... II
	1102	Rama Swarup Panday	21-1	Ditto ... III
	1106	Syed Bakar Ali ...	18-0	Ditto ... III
	1124	Atul C. Chattarji ...	15-4	City High School, Jhansi II
	1125	Devi Dayal ...	20-0	Ditto ... II
	1130	Krisna Rao Potnavis	18-6	Ditto ... III
	1131	Madhav Prasad Varma	19-6	Ditto ... III
	1134	Satya Charan Sur ...	18-5	Ditto ... I
450	1135	Siva Dayal Chaube ...	17-5	Ditto ... I
	1137	Kesri Mall Khundelwal	18-0	Mission H. S., Beawar ... III
	1141	Sarup Narain Mathur	18-0	Ditto ... III
	1142	Shankar Lal Bhargava	16-0	Ditto ... I
	1144	Abdul Quadir ...	18-3	Govt. H. S. Gonda ... II
	1151	Banke Behari Lal ...	23-4	Govt. H. S. Sitapur ... II
	1153	Syed Hafiz-ud-din ...	19-8	Ditto ... III
	1154	Hamid Ali ...	18-8	Ditto ... II
	1155	Imran Ahmad ...	18-8	Ditto ... II
	1156	Khairati Lal ...	14-0	Ditto ... III
460	1157	Panni Lal ...	22-8	Ditto ... III
	1158	Prabhu Dayal ...	19-8	Ditto ... III
	1159	Puttoo Lal ...	21-1	Ditto ... I
	1160	Uman Prasad ...	19-1	Ditto ... II
	1161	Ananda Bihari Lal ...	16-1	Govt. H. S. Banda ... II
	1162	Ali Hamid ...	41-5	Ditto ... II
	1163	Baldeva Prasad ...	16-7	Ditto ... III
	1165	Bishun Dayal ...	19-0	Ditto ... III
	1169	Mohan Lal ...	16-7	Ditto ... III
	1170	Nasir Ali ...	20-0	Ditto ... III
470	1173	Vasdeo Sahai Bajpai	19-6	Ditto ... III
	1174	Krishna Sahai Bukhtawarchand ...	18-6	Ditto ... II
	1176	Ramchandra Mahadev Tatkay ...	18-2	Central College, Rutlam. III
	1179	Amba Datt Tewari ...	15-9	Govt. H. S. Almora ... II
	1181	Bala Datt Joshi ...	18-4	Ditto ... III
	1183	Chandra Datt Pande	14-6	Ditto ... II
	1185	Devi Datt Pande ...	20-2	Ditto ... III
	1188	Kripai Datt Joshi ...	16-0	Ditto ... III
	1190	Mathura Dutt Joshi, I,	19-5	Ditto ... III
	1192	Mathura Datt Joshi, III ...	20-2	Ditto ... III

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
480	1193 Murli Dhar Pant ...	17-0	Govt. H. S, Almoaa	... III
	1194 Padma Datt Joshi ...	19-6	Ditto	... II
	1198 Madhavrao Vinyaek Kilee ...	16-0	Residency (Raj Kumar) College, Indore	... III
	1201 Awadh Sarju P, Sinha	18-0	Govt. H. S. Ballia	... III
	1209 Kedar Natha ...	18-0	Ditto	... III
	1210 Rajva Nayana Sinha	15-0	Ditto	... I
	1211 Rama Sewak Sinha	16-0	Ditto	... III
	1212 Rama Prasad ...	16-0	Ditto	... II
	1213 Satya Rama Chaube	18-0	Ditto	... III
	1214 Shambhu Nath ...	16-0	Ditto	... II
490	1216 Veni Madhava Lal ...	20-5	Ditto	... III
	1217 Vindhya Chal Prasad	14-5	Ditto	... II
	1218 Durga Prasad ...	15-4	L. M. H. S. Benares. ...	II
	1221 Har Nandan Pande ...	17-4	Ditto	... II
	1227 Mahammad Ismail ...	19-3	Ditto	... III
	1228 Raghu Nath Prasad ...	17-7	Ditto	... II
	1231 Mahammad Ashraf-ullah	14-3	Mission H. S. Ghazipur ...	II
	1235 Mahammad Basheer...	17-6	Ditto	... III
	1249 Mahammad Yusuf ...	15-0	Ditto	... III
	1255 Kamini Kumar Bhatta-charjee ...	18-10	Jai Narain's C., Benares...	II
500	1257 Kumud Nath Muker-jee ...	18-6	Ditto	... I
	1258 Lakshmi Sahay ...	18-0	Ditto	... III
	1259 Nageswar Singh ...	19-7	Ditto	... II
	1260 Pria Nath Banerjee ...	16-6	Ditto	... II
	1263 Surendra Nath Baner-jee ...	16-0	Ditto	... III
	1270 Bhagwant Lal ...	17-0	Queen's C. S., Benares ...	II
	1273 Bishwa Nath Das ...	16-0	Ditto	... III
	1274 Brijbehari Lal Sri-vastava ...	17-7	Ditto	... III
	1276 Durga Prasad ...	18-7	Ditto	... II
	1277 Edward Jonathan ...	18-6	Ditto	... III
510	1279 Ganga Prasad ...	19·0	Ditto	... II
	1281 Girija P. Srivastava...	22-0	Ditto	... III
	1283 Hanuman Rai ...	18-6	Ditto	... III
	1285 Haris Chandra ...	16-7	Ditto	... III
	1286 Hira Lal Banerji ...	15-5	Ditto	... III
	1297 Mahavira Prasad ...	15-8	Ditto	... III
	1311 Ram Nandan Lal ...	20·3	Ditto	... III
	1315 Siva Kumar Sinha ...	17-8	Ditto	... III
	1319 Syed Abdul Majid ...	15-0	Ditto	... II
	1322 Chatur Bhuj ...	15	Darbar H. S., Jodhpore...	III
520	1323 Ganesh Sahai ...	16	Ditto	... III
	1328 Pandit Rajnath ...	15-7	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
1330	Abdul Gaffer ...	16-6	Govt. C., Ajmere.	— II
1333	Badri Nath Mathur...	16-3	Ditto	... I
1335	Brijbhushandas Narotamdas Banati ...	18	Ditto	... II
1336	Chandra Brahma Singh ...	16-3	Ditto	... II
1337	Chirunji Lal ...	17	Ditto	... I
1340	Harak Chand Dhariwal	17-1	Ditto	... II
1343	John Hem Chandra	18	Ditto	... III
1344	Kanhaiya L. Bhargava	19-3	Ditto	... II
530 1345	Ladli Prashad Verma	16	Ditto	... II
1346	Mangi Lal Dosi ...	17	Ditto	... I
1347	Manak Lal Mathur...	18-8	Ditto	... III
1348	Mathoo Lal ...	15-9	Ditto	... III
1349	Manmotho Nath Mukerji ...	16	Ditto	... III
1350	Munsa Ram ...	18	Ditto	... III
1353	Noor Mohammed ...	18	Ditto	... II
1355	Purshotam Das Verma	18-3	Ditto	... II
1357	Raj Narain, I ...	16-2	Ditto	... II
1358	Raj Narain Brahamwar, II ...	14-6	Ditto	... I
540 1363	Abdul Gaffoor ...	18	Ch. M. H. S., Jabalpore...	III
1369	Indu Bhushan Basu...	16-6	Ditto	... III
1371	Minhi Lall Tiwari ...	17	Ditto	... II
1372	Narayan Balkrishna Sarvati ...	15-2	Ditto	... III
1375	Pitamberpershad Kaisth ...	14	Ditto	... II
1379	Triloki Nath Gour ...	16	Ditto	... I
1380	Hormuzshah Ardaseer Tarapurwala ...	18	Ditto	... III
1382	Kutbuddin Khan ...	15	Anjuman Islamia H. S., Jabalpore	... III
1384	Mohomed Azizullah	14-2	Ditto	... II
1390	Cowas Rustomji ...	16-9	Govt. C. S., Jabalpore	... II
550 1391	Deo Shanker Dubey	14	Ditto	... III
1394	Hari Shanker ...	18-6	Ditto	... III
1397	Jamna Shankar Jha...	19-4	Ditto	... II
1405	Manohar Krishna Golwalkar ...	14-3	Ditto	... I
1408	Narayen Ramchandra Bhat ...	14-5	Ditto	... II
1409	Narayan Kashinath Golwalkar ...	14-8	Ditto	... III
1410	Nand Kishore ...	14	Ditto	... II
1411	Naunhe'Lal ...	16	Ditto	... II
1412	Pancham Lall ...	16-2	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1414	Raj Bahadur Bhargava	15-3 Govt. C. S. Jabalpore ...	I
560	1415	Ram Prasad Bajpai...	15-3 Ditto ...	III
	1416	Raghunath Gopal Matange ...	18-2 Ditto ...	III
	1419	Shanktha Parshad ...	16 Ditto ...	II
	1420	Sheo Charan Lall ...	18-4 Ditto ...	III
	1421	Sadashiva Chunni Lal	16 Ditto ...	II
	1422	Shankar Dayal ...	15-9 Ditto ...	III
	1423	Shri Dhar Murli Dhar Dubey ...	17-8 Ditto ...	III
	1424	S. Taftazul Hosain ...	17-6 Ditto ...	III
	1426	Vishnu Tatyaji Korke	15-5 Ditto ...	III
	1429	Fordyce, Maurice D.	18-1 Boys H. S. Allahabad ...	I
570	1436	Abdul Wahid ...	16-9 American Presbyterian M. H. S., Allahabad.	II
	1437	Romanath Bhuttacharji ...	16 Ditto ...	III
	1438	Baidya Nath Mukerjee	17-9 Ditto ...	III
	1439	Monee Mohan Roy	13-9 Ditto ...	III
	1441	Atul Krishna Ghatak	17-1 Ditto ...	III
	1444	Mannu Lal ...	19-6 Ditto ...	III
	1446	M, Fatehulla Khan...	16-0 Ditto ...	III
	1448	Akhya Kumar Ghosh	19-4 Ditto ...	II
	1456	Bala Prasad ...	17-7 Hume's H. S. Etáwah.	III
	1457	Banwari Lal ...	18-7 Ditto ...	II
580	1459	Brajendra N. Mukerji	13-2 Ditto ...	II
	1461	Newal Kishore ...	18-3 Ditto ...	II
	1463	Thakur Prasad ...	19-3 Ditto ...	III
	1464	Bhola Nath ...	15-0 Maharaja's Col. Jeypore.	I
	1469	Indra Lal Sethi ...	19-11 Ditto ...	II
	1472	Kanhiya Lal Bakliwal	17-10 Ditto ...	II
	1473	Krishna Chandra Mathur ...	18-0 Ditto ...	III
	1474	Lakshi Narain Prohit	17-9 Ditto ...	II
	1478	Nathoo Lal Tikkiwal	22-0 Ditto ...	III
	1480	Raghubir Dayal ...	17-4 Ditto ...	II
590	1481	Sree Narain ...	20-0 Ditto ...	III
	1483	Tribeni Prasad ...	19-0 Ditto ...	III
	1485	Bithal Das, Agrawal	17-9 Govt. H. S. Muttra.	III
	1486	Buddhi Lal, Agrawal	19-7 Ditto ...	II
	1488	Muhammad Wahid...	22-4 Ditto ...	III
	1489	Mohan Krishna Zutshi	19-7 Ditto ...	II
	1491	Ram Dayal Varma ...	15-6 Ditto ...	I
	1897	Ayodhya Prasad ...	18-8 Govt. H. S., Jaunpur.	II
	1499	Ganesh Prasad ...	17-8 Ditto ...	II
	1500	Ganput Sahay Srivastava ...	18-0 Ditto ...	II
600	1502	Jagannath Prasad ...	20-5 Ditto ...	III

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1507	Ram Charan Lal ...	17-0 Govt. H. S. Jaunpors	... III
	1508	Ram Harakh Tewari	20-7 Ditto	... III
	1509	Sayyad Ali Kareem...	17-8 Ditto	... II
	1512	Shiva Mangal Sinha	20-5 Ditto	... II
	1513	Sri Ram Bhargava ...	19-7 Ditto	... III
	1517	Amrit Lal ...	17-7 Ch. M. H. S. Azamgarh. III
	1526	Padamakar Misra ...	20-7 Ditto	... III
	1529	Sattya Naraen Lal ...	16-0 Ditto	... III
	1534	Gobind Sahai ...	18-3 Govt. H. S Shahjahanpur,	I
610	1536	Luckpat Rai ...	18-4 Ditto	.. II
	1537	Mohan Lal ...	21-0 Ditto	... III
	1538	Narain Das	16-7 Ditto	... I
	1539	Sarabjit Sahai ...	19-0 Ditto	... II
	1540	Wali Ahmad Khan ...	20-0 Ditto	... II
	1541	Abdul Hakim Khan...	20-0 State H. S. Rampur	... II
	1542	Bhagat Behari Lal ...	18-0 Ditto	... II
	1543	Fida Ali Khan ...	21-0 Ditto	... I
	1545	Nuseer-ud-din Ahmad	15-0 Ditto	... I
	1546	Abinashi Lal Sah ...	13-7 Ramsay Col. Almora	... II
620	1548	Bahirab Datt Tiwari...	18-6 Ditto	... III
	1550	Chandra Datt Pande	17-0 Ditto	... III
	1552	Damo Dhar Joshi ...	18-5 Ditto	... III
	1559	Herbert M. C Harris	17-2 Ditto	... I
	1561	Jai Datt Upreti ...	21-0 Ditto	... III
	1562	Lachhi Rama Sah Thulgharia ...	18-9 Ditto	... II
	1564	Netra Ballabh Tiwari	17-1 Ditto	... II
	1567	Timothy Samuel Paul	18-0 Ditto	... II
	1569	Abdul Naim ...	17-9 A. P. M. S. Dehra Dun.	II
	1570	Kharak Singh ...	19-7 Ditto	... II
630	1571	Kshetra Mohan Bose	16-4 Ditto	... III
	1573	Luchman Singh ...	20-7 Ditto	... II
	1574	Nathu Lal ...	20-7 Ditto	... III
	1577	Shadi Lall ...	21-0 Training S. Dehra Dun.	III
	1578	Durga Das Mukerji...	17-3 Govt. H. S. Fyzabad	... III
	1579	Jamuna Prasad ...	18-7 Ditto	... III
	1584	Rudra Dutt Singh ...	14-7 Ditto	... III
	1585	Raj Bir Prasad ...	14-6 Ditto	... III
	1591	Babu Prasad ...	18-0 High S. Alwar	... II
	1592	Chiranji Lal Jaini ...	17-5 Ditto	... III
640	1594	Janki Prasad Jaini ...	17-3 Ditto	... III
	1596	Prithi Singh ...	18-0 Ditto	... III
	1597	Ram Prasad ...	18-5 Ditto	... I
	1598	S. Mahomed Sayed .	16-8 Ditto	... III
	1601	Hector Jouguet ...	16-5 St. Peter's Col. Agra	... II
	1603	Bir Narayan Singh ...	16-0 Collgt. S. Meerut	... III
	1605	Dalip Singh ...	18-7 Ditto	... III
	1606	Dhum Singh ...	19-4 Ditto	... III

Roll No.		Name	Age.		Passed in Division.
	1607	Dwarka Singh ...	17·7	Collgte. S. Meerut	... III
	1610	Jamini Ranjan Batta-charji ...	16·5	Ditto	... II
650	1613	Kundan Lal ...	18·7	Ditto	... III
	1615	Lakshman Prasad ...	18·7	Ditto	... II
	1617	Mathra Prasad ...	16·6	Ditto	... III
	1618	Mithoo Lal ...	20·0	Ditto	... III
	1620	Rajendro Narain Ver-ma ...	16·6	Ditto	... III
	1622	Ratan Lal Khanna ..	15·7	Ditto	.. III
	1626	S. Md. Zahur Husain	19·0	Ditto	... III
	1629	Hari Charan Mullik...	17·8	Ditto	... III
	1630	Indu Bhushan Bose...	15·2	Ditto	... I
	1632	Lakshmi Prasada ...	15·7	Ditto	... II
660	1633	Murari Lal Gupta ...	17·4	Ditto	... III
	1635	Abdul Gafur ...	16·0	M. A. O. Collgt. School Aligarh.	... II
	1637	Abdul Latif ...	17·0	Ditto	... II
	1638	Abdul Majid Beg ...	18·0	Ditto	... II
	1639	Abu Bakar Abdur Rahim ...	18·8	Ditto	... III
	1641	Abul Hasan Khan ...	17·0	Ditto	... II
	1645	Ali Hasan ...	15·0	Ditto	... III
	1646	Amirulla Khan ...	16·0	Ditto	... II
	1649	Azmat Ulla Quraishi	16·6	Ditto	... III
	1650	Balmukand ...	19·6	Ditto	... II
670	1653	Gauri Shankar ...	14·0	Ditto	... II
	1656	Ikram Ulla ...	17·4	Ditto	... II
	1664	Muhammad Ali Khan	13·6	Ditto	... II
	1670	Muhammad Zaman-Khan ...	14·6	Ditto	... II
	1671	Murli Dhar ...	15·3	Ditto	... II
	1673	Rafi-ud-din ...	18·0	Ditto	... II
	1676	Safdar Ali ...	16·0	Ditto	... I
	1677	Sajjad Haidar ...	17·8	Ditto	... I
	1678	Sheikh Muhammad Habib Ullah. ...	15·6	Ditto	... II
	1679	S. Rahat Hussain ...	16·0	Ditto	... III
680	1683	Syed Mohomed ...	16·7	Ditto	... III
	1685	S. Mohomed Ibrahim	17·9	Ditto	... III
	1686	Tasadduq Husain ...	17·9	Ditto	... II
	1688	Muhammad Ismail ...	17·0	Ditto	... III
	1689	Atmaram Ramchandra Bhagwat ...	20·2	Collgte. School, Lashkar (Gwalior)	III
	1690	Balkrishna Ramchandra Bokil, ...	17·5	Ditto	... II
	1693	Ganesh Mahadeo Chandorkar ...	20·0	Ditto	... III

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1694	Govind Ramchandra	18-0	Ditto	... III
	1696	Latif Ahmad ...	20-0	Ditto	... III
	1698	Madho Rao Bapuji Kanhere ...	19-6	Ditto	... II
690	1699	Manindra Mohan Ray	17-0	Ditto	... III
	1700	Mohan Mahesh Tiwari	18-0	Ditto	... III
	1701	Najaf Ali ...	18-0	Ditto	... II
	1702	Nand Lal ...	19-0	Ditto	... III
	1703	Narayan Jankiram Dube ...	18-1	Ditto	... III
	1704	Radhika Pd. Varma	18-9	Ditto	... I
	1705	Ramchandra Gangadhar Natoo ...	18-4	Ditto	... II
	1707	Sakha Ram Balkrisna Nashikker, ...	18-6	Ditto	... III
	1708	Vinayak Rao Antaji Ghanekar ...	18-4	Ditto	... II
	1711	Narayen Shivaram Lambore ...	18-9	High School, Dhar	... III
700	1713	Vishnu Nanaji Tattoo	20-10	Ditto	... III
	1720	Ganpat Ram ...	19-7	High School, Sehore	... III
	1722	M. Inayet Rasul Khan	17-0	Ditto	... II
	1723	Nand Lal ...	19-2	Ditto	... II
	1725	Bapulall Laxamichand Gujraty ...	18-1	Madhava Col., Ujjain,	... III
	1727	Damodar Vishnu Likte	16-2	Ditto	... II
	1728	Govind Vinayak Ratnaparkhi ...	16-6	Ditto	... III
	1729	Gulab Persad ...	17-6	Ditto	... III
	1730	Jamna Persad ...	17-0	Ditto	... II
	1731	Krishnaji Sadashiv Govandye ...	18-7	Ditto	... II
710	1734	Narayan Balwant Upasani ...	17-11	Ditto	... II
	1736	Parasharam Waman Nerikar ...	17-7	Ditto	... III
	1737	Shiva Narain ...	16-0	Ditto	... II
	1738	Shrikrishna Kashinath Shastri ...	16-8	Ditto	... III
	1740	Vishwanath Vishnu Hirwe ...	20-2	Ditto	... III
	1741	Vishwanath Nilkanth Sathe ...	17-6	Ditto	... II
	1745	Cursetjee Naurosjee Khory ...	16-6	K. B. E. P. and Z. High School, Mhow.	III
	1746	Cursetjee Rustomji Masalawalla, ...	19-2	Ditto	... III

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
	1749	Ardesir Manekji Jall	19-7	Ditto	... III
	1756	Devi Parshad ...	17-11	Ch. M. H. S., Lucknow.	I
720	1758	Sajjad Husain ...	17-6	Ditto	— I
	1760	Samuel B. Peter ...	17-6	Ditto	... II
	1761	Banne Lal	16-6	Ditto	... II
	1762	Deva Nand Bharthwal	19-7	Govt. H. School, Orai ...	III
	1763	Devi Prasad Bhat-nagra ...	18-1	Ditto	... II
	1764	Laksmi Prasad Pathak	22-9	Ditto	... III
	1765	Manmohan Lal ...	17-10	Ditto	... II
	1766	Purna Chandra Ghosh	17-8	Ditto	... I
	1768	S. Fazl-ur-Rahman...	18-5	Ditto	... I
	1769	Bunsi Dhar Verma ...	18-7	Ditto	... II
730	1770	Kunwar Bahadur ...	18-0	Madrasa Aliah Islamiah, Lucknow	... III
	1774	Dwarka Das ...	19-3	Ditto	... I
	1775	Ganga Prasad Kul-sreshta	16-8	G. H. School, Farukhabad.	III
	1777	Gouri Shanker Bajpai	17-8	Ditto	... II
	1779	Ishwar Dayal Varma	19-7	Ditto	... III
	1780	Keshava Deva Nirmal	19-6	Ditto	... II
	1782	Mewa Ram ...	20-6	Ditto	... I
	1783	Mohammad Ahsan Koreshi ...	17-7	Ditto	... II
	1786	Rama Ray Gupta ...	21-6	Ditto	— II
	1789	Sarju Prasad Mathur	16-3	Ditto	... II
740	1790	Shiva Shanker Srivas-tava ...	19-6	Ditto	... II
	1796	Ganga Charan Nigam	15-6	J. H. School, Lucknow...	II
	1797	Shiam Lal Munshi ...	16-4	Ditto	... II
	1801	Md. Zahir Uddin ...	18-4	Ditto	... III
	1803	Sant Ram Das ...	20-4	Ditto	... II
	1804	Kailash Chandra Misra	15-2	Ditto	... II
	1807	Girjadat Bajpai ...	15-0	Ditto	... I
	1808	Imtiaz Husain ...	17-0	Ditto	... II
	1809	Shiva Govind Pandey	15-5	Ditto	... III
	1810	Bal Kishen Srivastava	16-0	Ditto	... II
750	1812	Pandit Mathura Prasad	16-8	Ditto	... I
	1813	Murtaza Ali	17-0	Ditto	... III
	1815	Hargovind Dass ...	15-0	Ditto	... II
	1817	Nankoo Prasad ...	15-0	Ditto	... II
	1818	Farid Uddin Ahamad	17-0	Ditto	... I
	1819	Hanuman P. Srivastava	18-1	Ditto	... II
	1821	Shiam Sunder ...	15-9	Ditto	... III
	1824	Brij Narain Tankhah	18-0	Ditto	... II
	1827	Shiva Ratan Lal Dube	17-8	Ditto	... III
	1835	Purushottam Brahmin	17-6	Government High School, Hoshangabad.	III

	Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
760	1838	Shri Pershad Kayasth	16·2	Govt. H. S. Hoshangabud.	III
	1840	Syed Tafazzal Husain	20·6	Ditto	... III
	1841	Chandra Gopal Misra	16·9	Ditto	... II
	1843	Balkrishna Damodar Bhagvat ...	17·3	Govt. H. School, Saugor	III
	1846	Gokul Parsad ...	17·3	Ditto	... II
	1856	Babu Ram ...	15·0	High School, Bareilly	... I
	1857	Beshashwar Dyal ...	18·0	Ditto	... I
	1859	Birj Lal ...	16·0	Ditto	... III
	1860	Birj Kishore ...	17·6	Ditto	... II
	1862	Chuttun Lal Kapur ..	17·4	Ditto	... II
770	1870	Jang Bahadur Varma	16·0	Ditto	... III
	1874	Khan Alam Khan ...	18·0	Ditto	... III
	1875	Lachman Dass ...	17·6	Ditto	... II
	1877	Lalta P. Aganihotri ...	17·4	Ditto	... III
	1883	Parmatma Saran ...	18·4	Ditto	... III
	1885	Probhat C. Mukerji...	15·2	High School Bareilly	... III
	1893	Ram Rattan ...	18·0	Ditto	... II
	1900	Sri Narain ...	17·0	Ditto	... III
	1903	Swarup Narain Kaul	16·0	Ditto	... II
	1906	Amir Bahadur Verma	14·5	Kayasth Patsala, Allahabad	III
780	1908	Binda Prasad Sukla	20·7	Ditto	... III
	1912	Ladli Prasad Zutshi	18·8	Ditto	... III
	1913	Madhav Sahai Sharma	21·0	Ditto	... III
	1916	Munnu Lal ...	17·0	Ditto	... III
	1917	Murli Dhar ...	17·0	Ditto	... III
	1918	Ram Chandra ...	17·6	Ditto	... III
	1919	Ram Prasad ...	16·4	Ditto	... III
	1920	Sharada Prasad ...	19·7	Ditto	... III
	1925	Gopal Sinha Rawat	19·0	Partap H. S., Tehri	... III
	1929	Brijendra Swarup ...	17·7	Govt. H. S., Cawnpore	III
790	1930	Brij Narayan Saksena	18·0	Ditto	... II
	1932	Deva Datta Dubey...	18·5	Ditto	... III
	1934	Ganga Dhar Avasthi	17·3	Ditto	... III
	1937	Harnam Das Gupta...	19·0	Ditto	... III
	1938	Indra Narayan Koul	18·5	Ditto	... III
	1942	Muhammad Zaki ...	19·3	Ditto	... III
	1947	Ram Newas Shukla...	17·0	Ditto	... I
	1954	Caroline M. Frederick	20·2	Teacher	... II
	1964	Gangadhar Vithal Fansalker ...	17·10	Private Candidate	... II
	1967	Jagannath Raghunath Soman ...	19·2	Ditto	... III
800	1998	Buldev Prasad Prohit	16·10	Ditto	... II
	2004	Shyam Narayan Varma	19·4	Ditto	... III
	2013	Desai Panubhai Jas- vantrai ...	18·1	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Age.		Passed in Division.
2021	Chand Behari Lal ...	17·0	Private Candidate	... III
2027	Aditya Narayan Sinha	19·4	Ditto	... III
2060	Priag Das ...	15·0	Ditto	... III
2076	Mehta Maganlal Motiram ...	17·10	Ditto	... III
2094	Nandershaw Hormazshaw ...	16·0	Ditto	... III
2112	Shankar Krishnarao Telang ...	18·2	Ditto	... III
2150	Pt. Triloki Nath Gurtoo Munshi ...	14·6	Ditto	... II
810 2159	Trimbak Vinayak Gore	19·2	Ditto	... II
2160	Ganesh Ram Chandra Sathe ...	17·6	Ditto	... II
2163	Gangadhar Sheoram Nafre ...	16·7	Ditto	... III
2166	Ganpat Ramchandra Purohit ...	16·3	Ditto	... II
2167	Keshava Balkrishna Pulsolay ...	15·7	Ditto	... II
2170	Jogendro Nath De ...	16·5	Ditto	... III
2173	Maluk Chand Parekh	21·2	Ditto	... III
2233	Kulkarni R. Krishan	19·6	Ditto	... III
2244	Dhebar Vijayshankar Pranshankar ...	20·10	Ditto	... III
2263	Mangal Dass Ranchhordas Parikh	16·7	Ditto	... III
820 2265	Moti Singh ...	19·6	Ditto	... III
2272	Sooraj Mal ...	15·0	Ditto	... III
2274	Raghu Nath Mal ...	19·0	Ditto	... III
2306	Mankodi Motilal Tulshidas ...	17·11	Ditto	... II
2309	Abdul Rahman Khan	18·0	Ditto	... II
825 2316	Muhammad Abdul Majeed Khan ...	18·2	Ditto	... III

XIV.
INDEX TO THE INSTRUCTIVE STAFF OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

XV.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

In 1895 the Examinations in Arts will be held on Thursday the 4th April, and following days.

Applications must reach this office not later than Friday the 15th February, 1895.

The Entrance Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following centres :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jabbulpore, Indore, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Mussoorie, Meerut, Nani Tal and Almorah.

The B. A. and M. A. Examinations will be held at Allahabad only.

Forms of applications will be supplied from this office. Applicants for such forms are requested to write their addresses legibly, stating the zila and the province. Application should be made during the month of December, 1894.

No applications and fees should be sent before 1st January, 1895.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.
L L. B. EXAMINATION, FEE RS. 50.*

In 1894 the LL. B. Examination will be held on Monday the 26th of November, and following days.

Applications must reach this office not later than the 26th September, 1894.

The date for the Honours-in-Law Examination of 1895, is not yet fixed.

Due notice of the date will be issued.

---

* *N.B.*—Fees to be paid by bank note (Allahabad Circle) registered and *not by money-order*. Fees and application forms must be sent together in the same envelope *registered.*

XVI.

Comparative table of Arts and Law Examinations of 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

	1889			1890			1891			1892			1893			1894		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
Arts :—																		
M.A. ...	...	...	...	18	10	55·5	21	11	52·3	25	19	76·0	28	20	71·4	37	26	70·2
B.A., A Course.	64	41	65·0	64	33	51·5	144	81	57·0	194	99	51·8	203	115	57·2	190	128	67·3
Do. B. Course...	14	8	57·1	14	11	71·4	24	15	62·5	37	18	48·6	45	26	59·0	57	34	59·6
Intermediate ...	328	149	45·1	404	224	55·4	497	213	43·4	565	174	31·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate-Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	116	51·7	...	...	...
Do A. Course...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	132	45·1	464	183	39·4
Do. B. Course...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	56	63·6	162	82	50·6
Entrance ...	1,417	764	53·9	1,481	663	44·7	1,745	653	37·0	2,075	828	40·0	2,014	837	42·1	2,328	826	35·4
School Final Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	51	54·6
Law :—																		
LL.B. ...	16	8	50·0	27	12	44·4	37	14	36·8	52	24	46·1	74	36	48·6	...	...	...
Honours-in-Law	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XVII.

LIST OF SCHOOLS RECOGNISED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Lucknow, Ch. M, High School ... Aug. 12th 1893.
2. Agra, St. John's Collegiate School... Do.
3. Cawnpore, Christ Church School ... Do.
4. Lucknow, Jubilee High School ... Do.
5. Fyzabad, Government High School. Do.
6. Meerut, Collegiate School ... Do.
7. Allahabad, Govt. High School ... Do.
8. Bareilly, Govt. High School ... Do.
9. Jhansi, City School ... ... Do.
10. Cawnpore, Govt. High School ... Do.
11. Moradabad, Govt. High School ... Do.
12. Allahabad, Kayastha Patshala ... Do.
13. Benares, Queen's Collegiate School. Do.
14. Saugor, Government High School... Octr. 31st 1893.
15. Agra, Collegiate School ... Novr. 2nd 1893.
16. Hoshangabad, High School ... Decr. 2nd 1893.
17. Benares, London M. High School... Do.
18. Lucknow Husainabad High School. Jany. 13th 1894.
19. Cawnpur Agricultural School ... March 5th 1894.
20. Jabalpur Government High School. April 7th 1894.
21. Raipur Government High School... Do.
22. Jabalpur Hitcarni Sabha High S.... Aug. 11th 1894.
23. Queen's Anglo-Skt. S. Lucknow ... Novr. 3rd 1894.
24. London-Mission School Mirzapur ... Do.

XVIII.
DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate.

1. The first Saturday in November,
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The Second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an Adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
ALLOTTED TO EACH PAPER, THE PASS-MARKS IN
EACH SUBJECT, AND THE AGGREGATE PASS-

MARKS.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1895.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book 50

Second paper Gram , &c. 50

Third paper Translation ⎱ ... ... 50, ⎰ Total 150,
      or composition ⎰   ⎱ Pass-marks 49.

Oral Test ... ... 50, Pass-marks 15.

II.—*History and Geography*—

First paper History 50

Second paper Geography ... ... 50, ⎰ Total 100,
      ⎱ Pass-marks 25,

III.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arith. and Algebra ... 50

Second paper Euclid and Mensuration, 50, ⎰ Total 100,
      ⎱ Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*Urdu or Hindi*—

One paper ... ... Candidates exampted
                                         in 1895.

V.—Drawing (one paper) ... ... 50, Pass-marks 16.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry ⎱ ... 50, Pass-marks 16.
              (one paper) ⎰

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying (one paper), 50, Pass-marks 16.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and ⎱ ... 50, Pass-marks 24.
         Double Entry (one paper) ⎰

IX.—Political Economy (one paper) ... 50, Pass-marks 16.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per
cent. 3rd Division.

ENTRANGE EXAMINATION, 1895.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book 　...　　...　50
Second paper Gram., &c.　...　　...　50
Third paper Translation ⎱　...　　...　50, ⎰ Total 150,
　　or composition ⎰　　　　　　　 ⎱ Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arith. and Algebra 　...　50
Second paper Euclid and Mensuration ...　50, ⎰ Total 100,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　⎱ Pass-marks 25.

III.—*Classical Language* —

First paper Text Book 　...　　...　50
Second paper Translation　...　　...　50, ⎰ Total 100,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　⎱ Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*History aud Geography*—

First Paper History 　...　　...　50
Second paper Geography　...　　...　50, ⎰ Total 100,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　⎱ Pass-marks 25.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1895.

A. Course.

I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry 　...　　...　50
Second paper Prose 　...　　...　50
Third paper Translation or ⎱　...　50, ⎰ Total 150,
　　　composition ...⎰　　　　　 ⎱ Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, (one⎱
　　paper) 　　　...　　...⎰ 50, Pass-marks 10.
III.—Deductive Logic, (one paper)　...　50, Pass-marks 12.
IV.—Classical Language, (one paper,)　...　50, Pass-marks 12.

V.—*Either*—

    History, (one paper)   ...   ... 50, Pass-marks 10.
               or

VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical
      Conic Sections, (one paper) ...} 50, Pass-marks 10.

    Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

    60 per cent. 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. Course.

    I. English, II. Mathematices, III. Deductive Logic the same as under A. Course, and IV. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections the same as under VI. of the A. Course.

    V. Elementary Physics and Chemistry
      (one paper)   ..   ...} 50, Pass-marks 10.

    Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

    60 per cent. 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

A. Course.

I.—*English*—

    First paper Poetry   45
    Second paper Prose 45
    Third paper Essay   45
    Vivâ voce ...   . 15, Total 150, Pass-marks 45.

II.—*Philosophy*—

    First paper Philosophy   ... 45
    Second paper Ethics and N. Theo-
      logy or Ethics and History of} 45
      Ethical System ...   ...
    Vivâ voce ...   . 10, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

III.—*Classical Language*—

    First paper Poetry   50
    Second paper Prose   ...   ... 50, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

or Mathematics—

    First paper Statics and Dynamics... 50
    Second paper Hydrostatics and
      Geometrical Conic Sections ...} 50, Total 100, Pass marks 25.

or History—

First paper General History and $\}$ 50
    History of England   ... $\}$

Second paper Indian History and $\}$ 50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.
    Political Economy   ... $\}$

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. Course.

I. & II.—*English and Mathematics* ... The same as in A. Course.

III.—*Additional Mathematics*—

First paper Algebra, Trigonometry $\}$ 50
    and Conic Sections   ... $\}$

Second paper Differential and $\}$
    Integral Calculus and Astro- $\}$ 50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.
    nomy ...   . $\}$

or Physical Science—

First paper Physics 45
Second paper Chemistry   ... 45
Vivâ voce ...   . 10, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

M. A., 1895.

Maximum 100
Minimum ...   . 36 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

LLB., 1895.

Maximum 100
Minimum 30
1st class ...   . 60 per cent.
2nd class ...   . 45 per cent.

HONOURS IN LAW, 1895.

No marks are yet fixed.